The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1873. NUMBER 306.

CLOTHING.

FINE CLOTHING AT COST.

Over $100,000 IN Fine Clothing AT COST,

Previous to removal to our new store, northwest corner State and Madison-sts., August 1.

A Fine Assortment of

Boys' and Children's GOODS.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 & 47 West Madison-st., And 308 State-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

To Travelers.

GUIDE-BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY

D. APPLETON & CO,

549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE. 25 cents.
APPLETONS' NORTHERN AND EASTERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.
APPLETONS' WESTERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.
APPLETONS' SOUTHERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.
APPLETONS' EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOK, 20 Maps and 120 Engravings. 720 pages. New edition, brought down to 1873. French morocco. $6.00. 2 vols., $6.50.
THE MINERAL SPRINGS of the United States, Canada, and Europe. By GEO. E. WALTON, M. D. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $2.00.
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED. 60 Engravings, in the highest style of art. 50 cents.
SKELETON ROUTES through England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Spain. By HENRY WINTHROP SARGENT. Limp cloth. $1.00.

Either of the above sent free by mail to any address on receipt of the price.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC Metal Work,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stanton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE E. STANTON,
LUCIUS C. PARDEE,
Chicago, June 16, 1873. CHARLES TATUM.

The undersigned will continue the business of IMPORTERS and FAMILY GROCERS, under the firm name of STANTON & CO., at No. 275 Wabash-av., with a branch at No. 192 West Madison-st.

GEORGE E. STANTON,
LUCIUS C. PARDEE.

Having purchased the interest of my partners in the store No. 146 East Madison-st., I shall continue business there as heretofore.

CHARLES TATUM.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. H. WARNECKE & CO. is dissolved from this day, E. Kluge withdrawing. C. H. Warnecke is alone authorized to collect all outstanding debts, and will settle all liabilities.

C. H. WARNECKE.
E. KLUGE.

The business will be continued at the old stand, 153, 154, and 156 West Erie-st.

CONRAD H. WARNECKE.
Chicago, June 19, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Emerson & Geddis is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William H. Emerson is alone authorized to collect the moneys due to said firm and to sign the firm name in liquidation thereof; and all bills of said firm to be paid by said Emerson.

WM. H. EMERSON,
J. A. C. GEDDIS.
Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1873.

HOTEL.

ANDERSON'S HOTEL

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

North Side Madison-st., bet. Clark and LaSalle.

Rooms $1 to $3 per day. Restaurant open from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m. Prices moderate.

SUMMER RESORT.

GLEN HOUSE,

Mount Washington, N. H. This favorite summer resort will be opened June 25, 1873. J. M. THOMPSON & CO. Address till June 1, W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Portland, Me.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination Lottery:

CLASS NO. 187, FOR JUNE 20, 1873.

[illegible]

CLASS NO. 188, FOR JUNE 20, 1873.

[illegible]

Sealed plays received on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 4 and 7, 161 South Clark-st., Branch Offices, 237 North-av., 82 West Madison-st., and 18 South Canal-st.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

We have a large stock of Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jaconet, &c., in fine goods at bottom prices.

Hosiery.

Our stock contains about twenty varieties of fine goods for Men's wear, adapted to the season, at unusually low prices.

NECKWEAR.

We have a very rich and select stock now, and replenish every month.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The greatest variety of styles ever offered in Fine Goods.

Handling larger quantities of extra fine goods for Men's Wear than any other firm, we buy at closer figures, and do sell at correspondingly less prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.; "Arcade-court, Clark-st., south of Madison-st., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

LACES, RIBBONS, &c.

Important Notice to Ladies!

Great Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK.

REAL LACES.
ALL KINDS OF RIBBONS.
WHITE EMBROIDERIES.
FANS AND JEWELRY.

ON ACCOUNT OF MY REMOVAL.

G. MENDELSON,

East Madison and Franklin-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY

We are authorized by ELIJAH SMITH, Esq., Trustee, to receive sealed proposals for the purchase of 48 feet front by 180 feet deep, situated on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., described as follows: S. ½ of Lot 8, and the north 8 feet of Lot 9, in Block 1, Fractional Section 15 Addition to Chicago, Cook County, Ill. Purchaser to assume mortgage of $30,000, due five years from Jan. 1, 1873, with semi-annual interest; balance ¼ down, and 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Said proposals will be received for ten days, to the 27th instant inclusive, and will be opened on the 28th and acted upon. Capitalists should give this their attention, as the property must positively be sold.

Direct proposals to ELIJAH SMITH, Trustee, care of Elison & Foster, 87 Market-st.

Great Auction Sale OF 100 RESIDENCE LOTS

IN THE FAMOUS

VAN RENSELAER TRACT,

The Most Beautiful Grove Property in Waukegan,

Thursday, June 26, 1873,

ON THE GROUND.

An EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Chicago at 9 o'clock a. m. FREE TICKETS will be furnished by

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

GEO. SUMMERS, 188 East Madison-st., Room 4, is now selling splendid lots in Norwood Park on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, also offers assistance in the erection of dwellings.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

BOSTON, May 14, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Co., for Choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of said Company at Joliet, Ill., on Wednesday, the 25th of June next, at 9 o'clock a. m.

J. W. BROOKS, President.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

TO LOAN.

$5,000 or $10,000 for two years on inside property, at 10 per cent and 2½ per cent commissions. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class Chicago Real Estate. Large sums at 9 per cent for improved property.

MEAD & COE, 152 LaSalle-st.

INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH Commercial Insurance Co.,

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

ASSETS:

United States Bonds held by Trustees:

$50,000!

United States Bonds deposited in this country for security to American Policy-Holders:

$200,000!

Total Securities in Scotland and America:

$3,600,000!

Parties desiring insurance in this substantial Company will please apply IN PERSON to the undersigned.

Losses sustained by the Company at this Agency will be promptly adjusted and paid by

DAVIS & REQUA, Agents,

164 LaSalle-st.

LADIES' GOODS.

MANDEL BROTHERS,

State and Harrison-sts., Twenty-second & Michigan-av.,

Will exhibit this day New Styles of

LINEN SUITS, LAWN SUITS, SILK SUITS,

Swiss and Lawn Polonaises, Linen Camel's Cloth, and Batiste Redingotes.

Great Reductions in Braided Suits.

Our $18 Suits for $12.
$15 Suits now $10.

HATS.

HATS!

PEARL CASSIMERES,
LIGHT COLORED FELTS,
MANILLAS AND STRAWS,

The BEST VARIETY and BIGGEST STOCK is at

BREWSTER'S,

COR. CLARK AND MADISON-STS.

HATS You can save money by purchasing your HATS at J. S. BARNES & CO.'S, No. 164 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A FINE SADDLE-HORSE. N. K. FAIRBANK, 840 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR RENT,

CORNER OF

Twenty-sixth-st. & Stewart-av.,

Built of brick, with boiler, engine, and wood-working machinery, almost new. Inquire on the premises.

RUBBER GOODS.

E. B. PRESTON,

138 LAKE-ST.,

RUBBER

GARDEN HOSE AND FIXTURES, Belting, Packing, Clothing, Gloves, Spittoons, Springs, and all kinds RUBBER GOODS.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Office of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago,

JUNE 18, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago will be held at the office of said Corporation, No. 87 Washington-st., in the city of Chicago, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to a vote of said Stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of said Corporation so that the same shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary of Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.

PERKINS' PATENT IRON FIRE-PROOF SHUTTERS,

Manufactured by SEAVEY & CO., 180 Lake-st.

TO RENT.

To Jobbers or Wholesale Trade

REQUIRING LARGE FLOORS.

The fine stone building, 5 stories, 42x160, No. 144 and 146 Wabash-av., to rent (except second floor) to a first-class tenant, at low price. Apply to

JAMES L. ROWE, With Reddin & Hamilton.

DENTISTRY.

M. B. JOHNSON, DENTIST,

89 Madison-st., opposite Tribune Building.

WASHINGTON.

Promulgation of the New Civil-Service Reform Rules.

Partial Adherence to the Jacksonian Doctrine, "To the Victor Belong the Spoils."

Condition of the Chicago National Banks on the Last Statement Day.

Diplomatic Interview Between the President and the French Minister.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONDITION OF THE CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—The Comptroller of the Currency has lately been in the habit of calling upon the National banks at unexpected times and without warning for reports of their condition at periods several weeks prior, this practice being adopted in order to discover irregularities or discrepancies, should there be any, in the accounts of those institutions. The last call was made in the latter part of May, for reports showing the condition of banks at the close of business on the 25th of April. The following will be found in the abstract of the reports made in pursuance of this call by the twenty National Banks in the City of Chicago:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$25,790,227.47
Overdrafts	130,948.46
United States bonds to secure circulation	7,089,300.00
United States bonds to secure deposits	100,000.00
United States bonds and securities on hand	130,750.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	269,063.60
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	2,764,684.04
Due from other National Banks	571,457.60
Due from State banks and bankers	505,677.15
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	728,567.47
Current expenses	241,222.15
Premiums	186,857.88
Checks and other cash items	74,786.19
Exchanges for Clearing-House	1,682,069.60
Bills of all other National Banks	869,766.00
Fractional currency	40,386.38
Specie	35,239.19
Legal-tender notes	5,665,366.00
Total	$46,706,369.18
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$8,950,000.00
Surplus fund	2,471,000.00
Undivided profits	885,288.50
National Bank notes outstanding	6,334,835.00
Dividends unpaid	3,270.49
Individual deposits	17,577,735.79
United States deposits	70,081.71
Due to National Banks	5,932,166.86
Due to State Banks and bankers	4,033,994.45
Notes and bills rediscounted	477,996.38
Total	$46,706,369.18

MISSING RECORDS.

The attention of the Secretary of War having been called to the statement about certain records alleged to have been abstracted from the War Department, he has instituted a search to ascertain whether they have been actually carried away or only mislaid. It is due to Secretary Belknap to say that, whatever has been done in the way of carrying off official records, was done before he became Secretary of War. The result of Gen. Belknap's investigation will be awaited with interest.

DIPLOMATIC.

The French Minister, Marquis de Noailles, called at the White House to-day, and announced officially the recent change in the French Government, whereby Gen. McMahon became President. The usual speeches were made, the President expressing the hope that the French Republic would be successful.

BRIDGE MATTER.

Congressmen Sawyer and Rusk, of Wisconsin, are here with reference to the recent decision of the Attorney-General on the locaiion of the bridge of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, across the Mississippi. It will be remembered that the Attorney-General decided that the Secretary of War had no authority to locate the bridge, but must either accept or reject the report of the Board of Engineers. The engineers reported in favor of locating the bridge at La-Crosse, while the railroad company wanted it two miles below that town. There was some misunderstanding about the effect of the opinion of the Attorney General, and both parties are here to have an explanation. The Attorney General says in his decision that the report of the Board of Engineers, having been accepted, fixes the location of the bridge at LaCrosse.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Cabinet had under consideration to-day, for several hours, the subject of civil-service reform. The modified rules, ten in number, having been approved, were promulgated this afternoon. One of them declares that, while it is not the purpose of the rules and regulations either to restrict the power of removal or to extend the tenure of service, such power will not be exercised arbitrarily, and therefore application must not be entertained by any authority having the duty of nomination or appointment, for the removal of any person in the civil service, nor will any person be removed for the mere purpose of making a place for any other person. The following are extracts from the rules:

The grouping heretofore made for the Executive Department at Washington is modified by striking out the words "female clerks, copyists, and counters at $900 a year." These places being below the grade of clerkships of class 1, selections may be made by the appointing power at discretion from the list of those reported competent, being at liberty to give the preference to such as may be justly regarded as having the highest claims to public consideration by reason of the loss of support or property, occasioned by the death or disability of any person in defense of the Union in war or in other public service of the Government.

Applicants for appointment as cashiers of Collectors of Customs, cashiers of Assistant Treasurers, cashiers of Postmasters, superintendents of money order divisions in Post-Offices, and other custodians of large sums of public money for whose fidelity another officer has given official bonds, may be appointed at discretion, but this rule shall not apply to any appointment to a position grouped below the grade of Assistant Teller.

In cases of defalcation or embezzlement of the public money, or other emergency calling for immediate action, where the public service would be materially injured unless the vacancy is promptly filled without resorting to the methods of election and appointment prescribed by the existing regulations, or where a vacancy happens at a place remote and difficult of access, and the methods prescribed for filling it cannot be applied without causing a delay injurious to the public service, the appointment may be made at discretion, but this rule shall not apply to any place which is provided to be filled under the rules of competitive examination.

For the purpose of bringing the examinations for civil service as near to the residences of those desiring to be examined as the appropriation at the command of the President will warrant, and for the further purpose of facilitating, as far as practicable, the making of selections for such service equally from the several portions of the Union, while at the same time preserving the principle of promoting merit as tested by fair competition, it is provided that the States shall be grouped into five districts. The President will employ or designate a suitable person to be Chief Examiner, whose duty it shall be, subject to the supervision of the Civil-Service Commission, to promote uniformity in preparing for, conducting, reporting, and grading the examinations by said Boards at Washington, and to prepare for, attend, supervise, and report the examinations herein provided to be held elsewhere than at Washington. The district examination shall be held not more than twice in any one year in the same district, except in Washington, where an examination may be held in respect of each Department as frequently as the head of such Department, subject to the approval of the President, may direct; and all persons so examined in Washington, wherever they may reside, shall be entered on the record of persons eligible for appointment equally as if examined elsewhere.

The report of the Civil-Service Commission to President Grant says, among other things:

It appears to be the unanimous opinion of those at the head of these departments that there has been a decided mitigation, under the operation of such rules, of the serious evils that before prevailed and steadily increased. Mere personal importunity and partisan intrigue have diminished in the same ratio; and that individual merit and the just rules for testing such merit have been made the bases of appointments and promotion. The application of these tests has been gradually extended, as experience has seemed to warrant, and in every case with good results. The Commission are convinced that the succes of civil-service reform is to be decided by the intelligence and fidelity with which its friends shall present its true methods to popular judgment. It has been our aim to recognize the right which requires that a victorious party should be able to name the officers so far down the official scale as their principles may justly be involved in a fair and honest administration, at the same time that we have resisted that theory which insists that every clerk in public office, no matter how subordinate or how useful, shall mingle as a partisan in every contest, and go out, as a matter of course, with a retiring head of the Department; but the new rules they submit will show that they do not regard the question of the proper duration of tenure of office or of clerkships as one with which the civil-service reform, as now inaugurated, has any other than an indirect connection.

The Commission say in conclusion:

We ought to bear testimony to the attention and co-operation with which the Executive and members of the Cabinet have aided our labors, and the more we have been brought into familiarity with the practical bearings of the great principles of individual justice and national safety, which must be the basis and sanction of all true methods of improving the civil service, and the ampler our opportunities have been of measuring the allegiance which such principles command from those whom the people have placed at the head of their great affairs, the more profound is our impression of the inestimable value of the reform itself, and of the solemn obligations of all its friends to leave no means untried, during this best opportunity our generation has seen or may see, to place that reform upon a sure foundation, and to transmit it in healthy vigor as the greatest political blessing this generation can confer upon generations to come.

(Signed)

DORMAN B. EATON,
SAMUEL SHELLABARGER,
DAWSON A. WALKER,
E. V. ELLIOTT,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
DAVID C. COX.

The signature of Alexander G. Cattell, one of the members of the Commission, does not appear in consequence of his absence in Europe.

DIPLOMATIC INTERVIEW.

The French Minister, accompanied by Secretary Fish, had an interview with the President this morning.

FREE DELIVERY.

An order was issued to-day for the establishment of the free-delivery system at Davenport and Des Moines, Iowa, with five and four carriers respectively, the service to commence July 1.

PERSONAL.

The President will leave Washington to-night for Long Branch. Secretary Robeson will leave here to-morrow for New York, and be absent about ten days. His visit is in connection with the fitting out of the Tigress for her expedition in search of the Polaris. Secretary Richardson will leave to-morrow night to attend the Commencement exercises at Harvard College.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Money easy on call today at 4@5 per cent, with exceptions late in the day at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper quoted at 6½@8 per cent. The supply of paper on the market is small.

STOCKS

weak at the opening, the death of the Hon. Horace F. Clark having caused a sharp decline in Union Pacific and Lake Shore of 2⅜ and 2⅝ per cent respectively. The general market continued in this condition only a short time, however, and a steady advance in prices soon followed. The strength lasted until after the Second Board, at which time an advance of ½@3½ per cent from lowest point had been established, with the improvement most marked in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, and Atlantic & Pacific preferred. The last was more active than for some time past. After the Second Board a weak feeling set in, and a general reaction ensued, the market closing heavy in tone. Erie was very steady, with small sales. The general impression here is that Augustus Schell will be chosen permanent President of the Lake Shore Road. It is not expected that any change will be made for the present in the Union Pacific.

The Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at their meeting to-day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock, payable on and after the 15th of July, to stockholders of record on the closing of the books on the 28th of June. The transfer books will be reopened July 19, at 10 a. m. No dividend is declared on the common stock.

The Pacific Mail Directors met to-day and adjourned until to-morrow without taking any action on the bond question.

The Directors of the Canton Land Company have appointed Messrs. Barlow, Duncan, and Banker Executive Committee.

GOLD

quite active to-day. After touching 115¼, an effort was made by a party who sold a large amount in the neigoborhood of 118 to cover his shorts, and in this he partially succeeded, though in doing so the premium moved up to 115⅝@115⅝. The closing quotations were 115¼@115⅜.

DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day $870,305, and amount marketed $1,020,184. The total imports for the week to be reported to-morrow will be about $6,000,000.

THE JUNE INTEREST.

Books for the payment of the registered interest, due July 1, will not be ready before the 25th, consequently the prepayment of interest without rebate may not be expected before that date.

STERLING

weakened by drafts to the amount of about $500,000 for Erie account.

GOVERNMENTS

dull and a fraction lower.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour irregular, with a moderate inquiry. Sales were effected only by making large concessions. Superfine and good No. 2 fairly active. Sales 9,800 brls; receipts, 13,663 brls. Wheat opened firm, but closed lower, although the supply is quite limited of good No. 2 spring. Common qualities are neglected, and heavy winter quiet. Sales 36,000 bu; receipts, 37,738 bu.

PROVISIONS.

Pork was decidedly lower, owing to unfavorable advices from the West. New mess for June is quoted at about $16.50; for future delivery, 250 brls for July at $16.75, early; subsequently 500 brls do at $16.00, and 500 brls do at $16.50. Cut meats—Business limited, and prices, though quoted steady, are more or less unsettled; sales yesterday were reported of 1,000 pickled hams, 10½ lbs, at 13½c; shoulders sold yesterday at 8½c, and smoked at 9c, with hams at 14c. Receipts, 497 pkgs. Bacon very quiet, and prices rather unsettled. Long clear quoted at 8½c, and short clear at 8½@8¾c. Lard easier, with a moderate degree of activity. Western, 8 15-16c; of city 50 tcs at 8½c. For future delivery, 250 tcs, June, at 8 15-16c, buyer paying brokerage; 500 tcs for July at 9c, do; 250 tcs for July at 9 1-16c regular; 750 tcs for August at 9¼c. Receipts, 350 kegs, 547 pkgs.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

The Election Officers Who Let Her Vote Punished.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 20.—The election officers who permitted Susan B. Anthony to vote were fined each to-day $25 and $30 costs.

Insurance Matters.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The Board of Directors of the St. Louis Life Insurance Company had a prolonged discussion to-day of the proposition of Charles H. Peck, President of the Company, that they should join him in resigning their positions. There was a general opinion expressed that the Board should resign, but there being a legal point involved, no definite action was taken. It is probable, however, that the Board will be fully reorganized within a short time. The principal officers of the North Missouri Insurance Company arrived here to-day, and say that the impairment of the capital of their Company has been made good by stockholders, and a surplus over all liabilities placed to the credit of the Company. A full statement of the condition of the Company will be made to the proper authority here and elsewhere, and hereafter the office of the Company will be at St. Louis.

Important Cotton Case Decided.

BOSTON, June 20.—The case of Gozaway B. Lamar against Albert G. Browne and others, on trial in the United States Circuit Court for a week past, closed yesterday. It is an action of tort for the conversion of 1,800 bales of cotton valued at $500,000, which the plaintiff claims the defendants took from him in Georgia, in 1865. Judge Chepley, after the evidence was closed, ruled that, as the evidence was uncontradicted that the cotton was turned over by the military to the defendants, who claimed they were appointed special agents of the Secretary of the Treasury to take charge of captured and abandoned property in seceding States, no action could be maintained by the plaintiff, and directed a verdict for the defendants, subject to revision by the Supreme Court of the United States.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity
6:53 p. m.	30.05	68	47
11:18 a. m.	30.09	75	54
2:00 p. m.	30.07	73	38
3:58 p. m.	30.04	74	43
9:00 p. m.	30.07	70	52
10:18 p. m.	30.07	70	44

OTHER REPORTS.

CHICAGO, June 20—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Buffalo	29.88	67	N. W., fresh.	Clear.
Cairo	30.07	75	S. W., light.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.90	70	E., gentle.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.07	70	S., gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.01	75	N. W., light.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.95	67	N. W., gentle.	Clear.
Davenport	30.00	76	E., light.	Clear.
Denver	29.93	74	S., fresh.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.98	68	N., fresh.	Clear.
Duluth	29.90	66	Calm.	Clear.
Keokuk	30.00	75	S., fresh.	Cloudy.
Fort Gary	29.81	64	S. E., light.	Fair.
La Crosse	30.01	71	S. E., fresh.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.99	68	S. W., gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	29.88	78	S. E., fresh.	Clear.
Pembina	29.85	65	E., gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.92	73	E., light.	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.96	71	N. W., fresh.	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—For New England on Saturday, westerly to northerly winds and generally clear weather are probable. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, gentle and fresh northwesterly to southwesterly winds and generally clear weather during Saturday. For the South Atlantic States, generally clear weather and light to fresh southwesterly winds. For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, gentle and fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley and Missouri to the Upper Lakes, winds shifting to southerly and easterly, falling barometer, and generally clear weather. For the Northwest, falling barometer, and easterly to southerly winds.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty four hours ending 3 p. m., June 20, 1873:

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	Ft.	In.	Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	28 ft.	.. in.		
Cincinnati	9 ft.	1 in.	1 in.	
Leavenworth	.. ft.	3 in.	2 in.	
Louisville	4 ft.	9 in.		3 in.
Marietta	4 ft.	2 in.		2 in.
Memphis	22 ft.	7 in.	1 in.	
Nashville	10 ft.	10 in.		2 in.
*New Orleans	2 ft.	10 in.		2 in.
Omaha	13 ft.	7 in.		2 in.
Pittsburgh	2 ft.	10 in.		4 in.
Shreveport	27 ft.	8 in.		
St. Louis	28 ft.	10 in.		1 in.
Vicksburg	35 ft.	8 in.		4 in.

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

MUSICAL.

The Northwestern Saengerfest at Dubuque.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 20.—The streets to-night are fairly alive with people to participate in the Northwestern Saengerfest now in session here, the trains and boats arriving to-day being crowded with delegates. By to-morrow morning it is expected all will have arrived. Magnificent arches and garlands of oak leaves, intermingled with flowers, are stretched across Main street, the principal thoroughfare, bearing many appropriate and pleasant devices in German, such as, "Gerade Wie in Deutschland," and:

"Am Mississippi wie am Rhein,
Toent Deutscher Sang; perlt Deutscher Wein."

Another is:

"Der Deutsche liebt Gesang und Wein,
Drum kann er auch kein Mucker sein."

To-night many private dwellings are illuminated, giving the city a brilliant appearance. James A. Rhombing's house, on the bluffs, is magnificently lighted up, while from the walls surrounding the blufftops 1,000 Chinese lanterns are suspended, and colored fires cast their lurid glare over the scene below.

The inaugural concert at the Congregational Church was largely attended, the programme being most creditably carried out. The concert opened by the Dubuque Maennerchor, with a welcoming chorus, in fine style, and to which the audience testified its satisfaction by repeated rounds of applause. President Jaeger, of the Bund, then introduced Mayor A. H. Peaslee, who in a few brief remarks welcomed them to the city, bidding them "let their merriment ring out, let your solos and choruses flow out on the full tide of air, and these bluffs that girt us round, all radiant and fresh with a new life, echo back to you Dubuque's greeting and welcome."

The Hon. C. Wullweber then followed with a speech in German, which was most heartily cheered. In closing he said: "Years ago we joined hands in celebrating several grand festivities. The brilliant ovations offered by our citizens generally to the immortal Humboldt and Schiller will always be remembered as mark-stones in the history of our lovely city, and now even more intimately united than of yore, we again proceed to inaugurate another festival, and why wonder at this universal participation in the Saengerfest by all classes of our citizens. The song? Does it not emanate from the heart and again penetrate to the heart? Don't music and song manifest their heavenly origin from the fact that they are easily understood by all men. The genius of music and song soars aloft on purely cosmopolitan pinions, and binds together the hearts of man. There reigns supreme concord and happiness, and blessed is the mortal who lives in his temple of light and harmony, and, in conclusion, once more be heartily welcome in our midst, ye Sænger-brueder.

Wherever our songs in harmony meet,
There also our hearts in unison beat.

Mrs. C. J. Rogers, of Dubuque, then sang in a splendid manner, Casta Diva, which was encored. Bach's Milwaukee band then played "Dreaming," by Schuman. During its performance the audience was spell-bound, and at its close the applause was tumultuous. E. Schultz, of Chicago, then rendered his tenor solo in a masterly, pleasing manner. The Helvetia Mænnerchor "Der Gesang," by C. Heser, which was a skillful performance, and well receive Miss Emily Hawton, of Dubuque, sang *Alma Virgo*, with chorus and orchestra. This was effectively rendered, judging from the manifestations of the auditors. The concert closed with a grand chorus by the Milwaukee Musical Society, after which the audience dispersed, evidently more than pleased with the evening's entertainment.

To-morrow at day-break the reveille will be sounded from various stations in the Bluffs City, accompanied by booming of cannon, and later in the morning a grand rehearsal will be held at the Round-House, when all the delegations will be on hand. In the afternoon a grand procession will be formed, and parade the principal streets.

The St. Louis Failures.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—It is asserted to-day that the amounts telegraphed yesterday as the sums for which the provision-dealers here failed on Wednesday are greatly exaggerated. The real loss of the three firms is said to be less than $100,000. All the meat bought by these firms has reverted back to the original owners, and the only real loss involved is the margins on purchases for the future. The figures given yesterday were, however, furnished by the parties themselves, and were supposed to be correct. The failures created no excitement on 'Change, nor have they produced any influence on the markets.

Kansas Items.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 20.—A man named Harris Jones was killed at the rolling-mills in this city to-day by a derrick falling on him.

The bones of a large mastodon have been discovered in Marion County, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and the whole skeleton intact lies hidden in Pawnee County on the same road. The bones appear larger and are of a somewhat different shape to any previously discovered.

THE FIRE ERA.

The Mining Town of Michigammi, Lake Superior, Destroyed.

Serious Conflagrations in Saginaw, Baltimore, Cleveland, Albany, and Elsewhere.

Destructive Forest Fires in Canada.

TORONTO, June 20.—Very destructive brush-fires are raging throughout the country north and northeast of this city. The reports from Aurora, Fenton Falls, and other towns covering a stretch of over sixty miles, state that thousands of acres of timber together with crops, fences, farm-houses, barns, etc., are being swept away. Vegetation is suffering greatly owing to the dryness of the season.

HALIFAX, June 20.—A fire in the woods in Kent County, New Brunswick, swept the line of the Inter-Colonial Railway, now under construction there, for a considerable distance, destroying storehouses, shanties, and other inflammable matter in its progress. The loss, chiefly to the railway contractors, is heavy.

DETROIT, June 20.—Special dispatches to the *Free Press* say that Michigammi City, Marquette County, Lake Superior, was yesterday destroyed by fire. It caught from the burning woods. The place was a mining town in the iron region, and contained some 800 inhabitants. Among other buildings burned was the mill of Jacob Houghton, just equipped at an expense of $40,000. At the Spurr Mine two barns and a number of log houses were burned. The heat has so warped the rails of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad as to render the passage of cars impossible. In certain places the poles have been burned and the wires are down along the track. Supt. Merritt, as soon as he heard of the catastrophe, sent a special train to aid in the relief of the sufferers.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—The following dispatch was received by Supt. Haskins to-day, dated, Green Bay, June 20:

"L'Anse reports the town of Michigammi destroyed by fire. Eight bodies were found, and more are missing. The people took refuge in the lake."

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 20.—About 1 o'clock to-day a fire broke out in the planing-mill of Mead, Lee & Co., corner of Hayden and Franklin streets, and before it could be suppressed had spread over the greater portion of the square, destroying the planing-mill, 700,000 feet of lumber belonging to this firm, warehouses, dry-kiln, &c., fifteen dwelling-houses, mostly tenement-houses, and damaging six or seven residences of a better character of buildings on Washington street to a greater or less extent. The burnt district is bounded by Washington street on the west, Cass on the east, Williams on the north, and Hayden on the south. This should exclude the line of residences on Washington street, which sustained only partial damage, and should include two dwelling-houses, ware-house, and lumber piles on the blocks south. Mead, Lee & Co.'s loss is about $60,000; insured for $12,000. R. G. Horr, who owned five of the buildings burned, lost $5,000; insured for $3,900. Alice L. Coats owned four buildings. Total loss, $2,100; insured for $1,400. The total loss will aggregate about $75,000, with an insurance of $32,000 on property destroyed. Some twenty families are left homeless by this fire.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20.—At 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive barrel works of the Standard Oil Company, destroying the stave-drying house. The loss is from $8,000 to $10,000, a portion of which is covered by insurance.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 20.—The Mount Vernon cotton-duck mills, of which William Kennedy is President, two miles from this city, were burned this morning. The total loss is $207,000; insurance, $187,500. No Western company is involved. About 200 hands are thrown out of employment.

ALBANY, June 20.—Twenty frame tenement houses were destroyed here to-day. Loss not heavy.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—A dispatch to-day says that five stores and two blacksmith shops were burned at Maysville, Mich., yesterday.

There is, as yet, no report of the loss at Coldwater.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Copperas Creek Lock—Incorporated—Fire Insurance Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 20.—The Copperas Creek lock and dam has been located about one mile below Copperas Creek Landing by the Canal Commissioners and Col. Macomb, United States Engineer in charge of the Federal improvement work of the Illinois River. The Government has appropriated $100,000 for the work, and this will probably be expended, in accordance with the recommendation of Col. Macomb, on this dam. The funds to complete it will come from the receipts of the canal, the net amount of which was appropriated for the purpose by the last Legislature.

Last night a pair of horses ran away with a coal-wagon, and so badly injured William Grimes, a boy 14 years old, that he died this morning.

The *Argus* Printing Company, of Rock Island, capital, $32,000; the Star Brick Machine Company, of Chicago, capital $200,000; and the New Haven Manufacturing Company, of Gallatin County, capital, $40,000, filed certificates of organization in the office of the Secretary of State to-day.

The following telegram was forwarded from here to-day:

SPRINGFIELD, June 20.—The impairment of the North Missouri Insurance Company's capital, has been made good. My examination and statement will be published the first of next week.

WM. STADDEN, Supt. Ins., Illinois.

The Cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., June 20.—There has been no cholera in this city this season, although statements to that effect have been circulated.

The news to-day from Paducah, Ky., is discouraging. Six deaths and forty cases were reported in that city the day before yesterday, and it is said to have been worse yesterday. Weather warm and showery.

CAIRO, Ill., June 20.—Parties from Paducah, Ky., report the appearance of cholera in that city. Five deaths occurred there to-day. No cases in Cairo as yet.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—The weather to-day was hot and clear until about 6 o'clock this evening, when a heavy rain and thunder-storm came from the west. There was considerable excitement to-day in regard to the cholera, owing to the publication of the mortuary report of yesterday, which contained the largest number of deaths that have happened in one day since the cholera epidemic of 1866. There were twenty-four interments to-day against thirty-three yesterday. Of this number, seventeen died of cholera.

BERLIN, June 20.—Several cases of cholera are reported at Dantzig.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Three deaths yesterday and three deaths to-day have been reported in this city as from cholera. They embrace cases that in ordinary times would be classed as cholera morbus, but they are reported here as sporadic cholera, and are so reported in these dispatches.

Senators Speculating in Pub. Docs.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

In connection with the discovery of the sale of valuable public documents to second-hand dealers in Washington, two cases of note have come to light. In the first a Senator was applied to by a vender of oil paintings to purchase a landscape for $200. The artist finally offered to exchange for documents then due the Senator, and the sale was made on these terms. The artist received nearly all the books due for the last Congress and sold them to second-hand dealers. The other case was that of a Senator whose term expired with last session. He traded all books due for two years for a single rare volume in the hands of a second-hand dealer.

Party of Prospectors Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Judge C. T. Hayden, of Arizona, left Camp McDowell, May 24, with a party of four Americans and three Mexicans, to prospect along the Salt River. They had eight days' provisions only. Since that time nothing has been heard of the party, and it is feared that they have been murdered by the Apaches.

THE COURTS.

The Loss of the Detroit---Shipping Insurance Trial---Verdict for $8,140.

The City Scavenging Case---Judge Williams Decides that the Board of Health Alone has no Power to Make Contracts.

Tax-Deed Injunctions Granted---A Singular Will Business.

James Leary Again in Trouble---In Bankruptcy---Criminal Court News.

In Judge Wood's room the interesting insurance case of Porter and Fuller v. the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company of New York, was tried. The defendants failed signally to show that at the time plaintiffs applied for the change in their insurance certificate they (plaintiffs) were aware of the loss of the vessel. The transaction as shown by the evidence was simply this: Mr. Porter chartered of Ballentyne & Co., of Bay City, the barge Hunter to bring a load of lumber from Bay City to Chicago. After Porter left Bay City Ballantyne & Co. got Porter's agent to change the cargo from the Hunter to the Detroit. The first intimation plaintiffs got of the change was the receipt of a bill of lading, on Sept. 30, upon which their bookkeeper had the certificate of insurance enclosed in a letter to E. K. Bruce, the Insurance Agent, for the purpose of having it changed. The jury in the case brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $8,140.02.

THE CITY SCAVENGERING.

Judge Williams, yesterday morning, delivered a decision in the case of Cunningham & Gray v. City of Chicago, in which plaintiffs, who were voted the job of the city scavengering from May 1, 1873, which vote was afterwards rescinded, sought to restrain the city from granting the contract to any one else, and any one else from accepting it. After reviewing the circumstances of the case the Court took up the question of whether or not the Board had power to bind the city. He decided that its functions are merely auxiliary, its financial vitality is derived from the city, and it has not the power of maintaining a separate existence. The next question was whether the Common Council, having power so to do, had authorized the Board of Health to let the scavenger work to bidders. This the Court decided they had not done. In conclusion the Court said:

The complainants having in this case, so far as yet appears from the record, made an honest bid, and each bid having been accepted, and they, after notification thereof, having gone on in good faith and contracted a large indebtedness with reference to their anticipated execution of the contract, I am loth to hold that they have no remedy. But, believing that the Board of Health were not authorized by the Common Council to let this contract to complainants, or to any one else, and that the contract, even if authorized by the ordinance, was incomplete until the Common Council had made the necessary appropriation for the scavenger work, I cannot avoid the conclusion that it is a contract ultra vires, and that it cannot be enforced by complainants, either at law or in equity. If it should be said that the contract with the defendant, Bell, is also invalid for the reasons above stated, and therefore that the complainants have a right, as taxpayers, to resort to a court of equity for an injunction to restrain the payments to Bell, it is enough at present to say that the allegations of the bill are not sufficient to entitle complainants to such a writ, as taxpayers only. They do not disclose the extent of their interest to show that they can be damnified to any appreciable extent. Whether with further and other allegations of interest upon their part, complainants could restrain the city from making payments upon a contract originally invalid, but upon the performance of which the contractor had already entered, is a question not now before me, and upon which I express no opinion. The motion for an injunction must be denied.

TAX DEED INJUNCTIONS.

James Norton files a bill in the Circuit Court against William Kelsey Read, George Reed, the Illinois Land and Loan Company, Joseph Pollak, County Clerk of Cook County, and the City of Chicago. Complainant asks for a writ of injunction restraining the defendants, William Kelsey Reed, George Reed, and the Illinois Land and Loan Company, from applying for or taking any further action to obtain or procure a tax deed of Lot 16, Block 16, Ogden's Addition to Chicago, and restraining County Clerk Pollak from issuing any tax deed to said William Kelsey Reed, George Reed, or the Illinois Land and Loan Company, or other holder of tax certificate made by the City Collector on the 22d June, 1871. The lot was sold to satisfy a special assessment for curbing, filling, and paving West Indiana street from Desplaines to Rucker, which assessment complainant alleges was illegal in several vital respects. The amount of assessment was $441, and W. Kelsey Reed wants double that sum to release complainant. The same complainant files another bill against John T. Forsythe, County Clerk Pollak, and the City of Chicago, for an injunction restraining Forsythe from procuring and Pollak and the city from issuing tax deed of Lot 14, Block 16, Ogden's Addition to Chicago. In all other particulars this bill resembles the previous one. In both cases injunctions were granted by Judge Williams.

A PRETTY WILL BUSINESS.

John Joseph McNulty, a minor, files his bill in the Circuit Court against Ann McNulty. Complainant avers that on the 18th August, 1871, one John McNulty died, leaving behind him the east-half of Lot 23, Block 16, School Section Addition to Chicago; that this property he bequeathed as a life interest to his widow, the defendant, and after her death it was to go to his missing son Owen, should he ever turn up alive, failing which the plaintiff was to have possession; that John McNulty in his lifetime was not on good terms with his wife's relations, would not have anything to do with them in any way, and often stated that none of his wife's relations would ever share in his property; that the will leaving his property as above mentioned was duly admitted to probate, and, together with all other papers connected with the matter, were destroyed by the great fire; that the relations of the wife, who is now a bed-ridden woman of 70, have caused her to have recorded in Cook County Court a pretended copy of the will which gives to her the land in fee simple, and that they are endeavoring to make her transfer them the property; to hinder which complainant has obtained a writ of injunction, by which the old lady is restrained from making any conveyance of the land until the whole matter has been settled in a Court of chancery.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOR NON-DELIVERY.

D. Hermann Lomer, T. W. Henneman, and Alexander bring a suit in the United States Circuit Court against Edward, Joseph, Thomas, and Daniel Willetts. Complainants allege that on the 31st May, 1872, they purchased from defendants 200 crates of Edward Clarke's white granite crockeryware, at the rate of 87½ per cent discount from the price list, the goods to be paid for in cash on their arrival in New York, and to be ready for shipment from the port of Liverpool in the month of August; that although a reasonable time has elapsed since, and complainants have ever been willing to receive said goods and pay for them at the price aforesaid, yet the defendants have not delivered the same, but have failed wholly to do so, to the damage of plaintiff of $2,500. This suit was originally commenced in the Circuit Court of Cook County, but is transferred to the United States Courts at the request of defendants, who are citizens of the State of New York.

SUIT TO RELEASE A MORTGAGE.

James C. Gilbert, of the Town of Palatine, Cook County, files a bill in the Superior Court against Thomas C. and eleven other members of the Richards family, Mary and George Pappard, and Rollin S. Williamson, administrator of the estate of the late Thomas Richards. Complainant avers that, on the 22d day of September, 1871, he owned Lots 5, 6, and 7, in Block 9, village of Palatine, Cook County, upon which he raised a loan from Thomas Richards, since deceased; that he gave Richards a warrantee deed of said property to secure said said loan, and Richards bound himself in the penal sum of $1,000 to reconvey to complainant the land on the payment of the loan; that Richards died before the loan was fully paid, and complainant brings the present suit to cause the administrator of the estate to take from him payment of the balance of the loan and release the property, as was agreed upon between Gilbert and Richards.

D. JAMES LEARY AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Emily L. Ford filed her bill in the Circuit Court yesterday, against D. James Leary. She avers that upon the plausible representations of the unctuous D. James, she lent one Bonham the sum of $500, for 90 days, merely taking Bonham's note secured by D. James' guarantee. The note was not paid, and the guarantee proved to be a very poor one. In the hope of regaining her money, complainant brings her suit in assumpsit, laying her damages at the sum of $1,000.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Joseph Parker was placed on trial, charged with assault with intent to kill one H. H. Button, by striking him on the head with a mallet. Efforts were made to get the prisoner to plead guilty and get sent down for a year, but Greeley had to make his oration, which little rhetorical effort developed some new facts, and cost the prisoner three years' confinement, which is a serious matter with a man 53 years old. The jury, after hearing the evidence, found the prisoner guilty, and fixed his term of imprisonment at three years in the Penitentiary.

James Thomson was tried on a charge of stealing a $50 set of harness from G. S. Whittaker, found guilty, and sentenced to two years and six months in the Penitentiary.

A few minor cases, possessing no points of interest, were disposed of.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Robert Wolf and Charles Goldstein, bankrupts, an order was yesterday entered for their examination before Register Hibbard, on the 25th inst.

In the matter of Isaac M. Michael and Samuel Goldstein, bankrupts, an order was entered for their examination before Register Hibbard on the 24th inst.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Henry B. Woodward, Charles Seabury, and Richard H. Lowe, of Peoria, against one John J. Smith, petitioners' claim consisting of four past due promissory notes of $100 each, one of $190.45, also, an open account of $229. The act of bankruptcy alleged is the non-payment of these notes and book account.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

The will of Rebecca Mulford was proven, and, on the renunciation of E. H. Mulford, Anna M. Gibbs was appointed administratrix under an approved bond of $40,000.

The will of John Bartholmae was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Catherine Bartholmae, under an approved bond of $27,000.

Letters of administration were granted in the estate of Christian Bieri, under an approved bond of $14,000.

Henry Pfeel and Margaret Ferman were yesterday examined before juries and pronounced to be insane.

Jacob Frye was appointed guardian of John Frye et al., minors, under an approved bond of $2,400.

The County Court will adjourn to-day until the 7th instant.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

In Judge Porter's room, in the case of Joseph Mann v. George Freeboth, an action for mechanics' lien, a verdict was ordered for plaintiff for $316.81. The case of Joseph White v. Henry Lohse, an action in assumpsit, went by default in favor of plaintiff, with judgment for $273.12. The case of Sirell Taylor v. Charles S. Cleaver, an action in assumpsit, was tried before a jury, who returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $297.35 damages. The case of John Connolly v. William Hearson, an action of trespass, was tried without a jury. The plaintiff sought $10,000 damages for an assault upon him by defendant, who slashed him about the legs with a pickax. The Court, after hearing the evidence, decided in favor of the plaintiff, awarding him $250 damages.

In Judge Tree's room the suit of Baldwin v. T. M. Bradley, Sheriff, came up for trial. This is an action brought by plaintiff to replevin a quantity of whisky retained by the Sheriff under attachment, at the instance of the creditors of Kiernan & Son. Baldwin claims the right to the goods on the ground that he advanced money on them as a money-lender. The case was continued until Monday evening.

In Judge Murphy's room the case of Prussing v. Moulding et al. was on trial all day, plaintiff suing for the performance of a contract to deliver half a million of brick. The jury rendered a sealed verdict in the case, which will be read this morning.

In the United States Circuit Court, John Gerlach begins suit against Otto Schenneman, in assumpsit, laying his damages at $5,000. Complainant avers that on the 11th September, 1872, he sold defendant the scow Sea Bird, together with her freights then pending, for $4,300; that defendant has failed to pay the sum, whence the present action.

John W. Williams, of the firm of J. W. Williams & Co., applies in the Circuit Court for a writ of attachment against W. H. Van Arman, who, he says, owes him $1,270.25, and is living at Massena Springs, St. Lawrence County, New York State.

Andrew and Peter Kline file their petition in the Superior Court against Isaac Freestone, Joseph E. Mors, and W. R. Wood, for a mechanic's lien of $240 upon buildings known as Nos. 34 and 36 East Washington street.

Theodore Peterson files his petition in the Superior Court against Jane Rutherford, for a mechanic's lien of $138 on house known as No. 45 DePuyster street.

In Judge Booth's room, the case of Daniel Moran v. John Bruce was tried, in which plaintiff sought to recover $1,000 damages for an alleged slander. The jury found for plaintiff with $50 damages.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—7,448—Appeal. 7,449—James Norton v. William Kelsey Reed, George Reed, the Illinois Land & Loan Company, Joseph Pollak, County Clerk of Cook County, and the City of Chicago; bill for injunction. 7,450—Appeal. 7,451—James Morton v. John Forsyth, County Clerk Pollak, and the City of Chicago; bill for injunction. 7,452 to 7,461—Appeal. 7,462—Gustav Friedman et al. v. Hugh Turney; assumpsit, $600. 7,463—Charles Miller v. Frederick Bottcher; petition to supply record. 7,464—William V. Johnston v. John W. McLennan; redocketed case. 7,465—Joseph W. Williams et al. v. Wm. H. Van Arman; attachment, $1,270.75. 7,466—Appeal. 7,467—Restored case (*Burnt Record*) 82; Mary W. Bridgman v. John Nicolson et al.; petition to establish and confirm title to Lots 1 and 2 in N. ½ of Block 58, Sec. 7, 39, 14.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—43,803—The Chicago Composition Granite Company v. H. H. Haaf; assumpsit, $2,000. 43,804—Andrew Kline et al. v. Isaac Freestone, Joseph E. Mors, and W. R. Wood; petition for mechanics' lien. 43,805—William Smith v. S. Wright, Patrick Rourk et al.; motion to restore record. 43,806—Theodore Peterson v. Jane Rutherford; petition for mechanics' lien. 43,807—Azariah R. Palmer et al. v. Franz J. Roelle & Son; assumpsit, $500. 43,808—Carrie v. Edward Campbell; divorce on ground of drunkenness and cruelty. 43,809—James C. Gilbert v. Thomas C. Richards et al.; bill. 43,810—Appeal. 43,811—Chester M. Smith v. Pullman Palace-Car Company; trespass, $2,500. 43,812—James McKradley et al. v. M. C. Pierce; petition to restore garnishee proceedings. 43,813—James Crow v. William McGuire; assumpsit, $330. 43,814—Richard Edwards v. Woodruff; assumpsit, $500. 43,815—H. Jackman v. J. M. Stowe; assumpsit, $500. 43,826—S. A. Levy et al. v. Lakeside Printing Company; garnishment, $379.50. 43,817—J. P. Ramsey & Co. v. J. L. Greene Leroy J. and C. H. Seager; attachment, $152.91. 43,818—George Sedgwick v. Ezra B. Lincoln; confession of judgment, $1,575.

A NOVEL POWER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been shown the elements and drawings of an engine to be propelled by the combination of oxygen and hydrogen in presence of flame, producing expansion, and, of course, explosion, if not under control. This power can be generated at a trifling expense,—not to exceed one-fourth that of steam. And, by saving the weight of fuel, and much of the weight of machinery, with greatly increased activity of enginery, the result is a great gain. The momentum requirable in this way is believed to be such that a ship may cross the Atlantic in three days, or even in less time. The paddle appliance is also a novelty,—simple, but efficient. This power is applicable equally with steam or water to any kind of machinery.

The inventor is a young German chemist, J. Ibsen. He has spent the last ten years of his comparative boy-life in study and experiment on this one theme. The only open question in the case, as I see it, is whether he has sufficiently absolute control of his fearful power; yet his regulators and safety-valves, it would seem, ought to be adequate. J. A. HALLOCK.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1873.

JUDGE CRAIG.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am a subscriber to and regular reader of your paper, and have read your editorials in regard to the election of Supreme Judge in the Fifth Judicial District of Illinois.

I am acquainted with Judge Lawrence, and have for many years regarded him as an able, upright Judge. I am also acquainted with A. M. Craig, the successful candidate in that District for Judge of the Supreme Court; became acquainted with him when he was a student at college, and have known him well up to the present time; and, thus knowing him, I feel in duty bound to to say that he is an able lawyer and a just man, and a man who has uniformly had the sympathies and confidence of the people wherever he has lived and become acquainted. And I am confident that, when you and the people of this State become acquainted with Judge Craig, and know his real character and ability, it will not be regarded by you or them as an "outrage" that the people of the Fifth Judicial District elected him to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. Respectfully yours, &c.,

H. G. FERRIS.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

A Trip Through the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

The Necessity for Sewerage and Cleanliness Very Apparent.

The Champion Dirty Street of the City.

CHAPTER IV.

No one thing is more directly responsible for increasing and facilitating death than neglected streets. It has been shown by the different articles that have already appeared in these columns that the large death rate in the Sixth Seventh Eighth and Ninth Wards is attributable to the filthy and unhealthy condition of some portions of those wards. Children under 6 years of age are more susceptible to the influences of the measure surrounding them than adults, and therefore the death rate among children under that age in the wards named, and in the Fifteenth Ward, a description of which will be given in this article, has been so unprecedentedly large during 1872 as to make the infantile mortality of this city larger than that of any other in the United States. The following table shows the infantile mortality of this city during each month of the year 1872:

Wards.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
2	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	2	1	2	13
3	22	[illegible]	21	26	9	14	24	25	17	10	12	8	199
4	5	13	8	8	5	10	19	20	2	2	2	7	101
5	8	14	17	15	6	14	49	30	17	19	12	7	199
6	25	39	48	41	22	38	120	121	66	28	30	39	628
7	22	36	35	25	39	54	121	149	74	56	31	39	681
8	38	49	42	43	36	44	111	141	54	28	35	31	652
9	30	33	33	40	23	44	66	88	49	24	29	28	499
10	7	12	7	5	9	4	24	13	11	4	7	11	114
11	18	7	24	21	11	11	36	37	20	10	6	15	216
12	12	10	18	12	9	17	44	39	15	11	6	9	202
13	6	6	8	9	8	5	18	22	4	5	4	2	97
14	7	7	14	12	13	18	30	31	11	9	20	7	179
15	44	53	53	64	50	119	194	190	96	77	52	62	1060
16	13	21	25	31	21	38	63	95	36	24	18	21	401
17	5	18	12	16	21	37	68	74	46	14	9	21	338
18	10	11	10	20	9	21	48	67	23	21	12	12	264
19	1	...	1	2	...	1	11	5	2	3	1	3	30
20	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	5	3	2	3	3	24
Total	278	341	382	389	299	491	1042	1152	548	360	285	327	5894

Hospital and public institutions.......233
Total under 6 years.......6,127

It will be seen from this exhibit that the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards show the largest number of deaths, and, generally speaking, there is in them the least drainage, and their soil is lower than other portions of the city.

The Fifteenth Ward, it will be observed, had 1,060 deaths of children under 6 years of age, or nearly twice the number of any other ward in the city. This pre-eminence should not be entirely attributed to the filthy condition of the streets in that ward, although some of them are all that can be desired in that respect. The ward is larger in territory and population than any other, but the streets are not as densely populated as are some districts in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards, the inhabitants being spread over an immense territory, all of which is very low and clayey, and which has but few sewers.

The ward boundary commences at the north branch of the Chicago River, runs west on Fourth street as far as Ashland avenue, thence north to Chicago avenue, thence west to the city limits, thence east to the river, thence south along the river to the place of beginning. Entering the ward at the corner of Fourth street and the river, going west, the first street deserving special attention is North Green, between Erie street and Chicago avenue. The inmates of almost every house on this street were infected by the smallpox during last winter, and there are still several tenements decorated with yellow cards. The street in many places is filled up to grade with rubbish and filth, swept off the paved streets of that neighborhood, while the gutters are brim-full of a black, slimy substance, covered with a greasy, bubbling film.

Phillip street is an alley branching out from Green street, but is very densely populated. This street has neither sewer or gutters, and consequently pools of stagnant and infected water are standing under the houses and in the yards. In front of No. 255 North Green street is a small lake of the most corrupt matter imaginable, in which old boots, cabbage leaves, animal refuse, spoiled pork and beans, and other similar articles are being cooked by the hot sun. It is hardly necessary to mention, that a yellow card betokens small-pox in that house.

Pratt street, from Milwaukee avenue to Sangamon, and Fay street, between Erie and Pratt, make about the same showing.

To enter Morgan street from Milwaukee avenue is almost an impossibility, on account of the rubbish and manure piled up in immense plateaus in the middle of the road, but climbing the obstructions, and entering that street, the wisdom of placing an obstruction there will be seen. The ditches on both sides of the street boil and steam, and emit odors sufficiently strong to rob one's nasal organ of its functions. The deadliness of the poison arising from these pools is attested by the fact that, during last winter, ninety-five cases of small-pox were reported from this street at one time.

Fifth street, between the river and Chicago avenue, is another street the gutters of which would not suffer in the least by being cleansed.

George street, which faces the Milwaukee Railroad track, is also blessed with gutters full of inky, bubbling filth, in which disease and pestilence are breeding.

Carpenter street, between the river and Chicago avenue, offers little choice during its entire length; the gutters are more than usually filled up with a slimy substance which, therefore, emits a more than unpleasant odor.

Fry street, between Rucker and Reuben, and Rucker street, between Chicago and the Northwestern Railroad track, are almost in every respect counterparts of the streets mentioned above.

But all the streets above described are a paradise in cleanliness beside the cluster of streets radiating from Milwaukee avenue in a southwesterly direction to Reuben street, namely, Cornell, Cornelia, Augusta, Emma, and Fig. What lovely names for such abominable, filthy thoroughfares! It is an insult to all the Augustas, Emmas, and Cornelias in the city. Those five streets may safely be named the Five Points of Chicago. Sanitary Policeman Fietsch calls them "Die mutters of shmall-pox," because here the epidemic commenced, and hardly a house escaped unscathed. Entering any one of these streets disgusting odors at once salute the nostrils, and throughout their entire length puddles filled with slimy putrefaction can be seen. As these streets have become the mothers of small-pox, they may also become the mothers of cholera.

Chicago avenue is paved and sewered, and in a tolerably good condition, but many complaints are heard from people living along the thoroughfare, because the scavenger comes around very seldom for the slops, sometimes not calling in a week. In the gutter in front of No. 422 was the contents of a barrel of slops which had been there for three months, the scavenger refusing to take it away because it had been upset into the gutter by some mischievous boys.

At No. 307 Reuben street is a large pool of stagnant water, because the house is unconnected with the sewer in the street.

Clarinda street, between Holt and Reuben, is but an alley in width, but is as filthy as any of its broader neighbors.

Division street, between Milwaukee avenue and Wood street, is lined with a small creek on either side, through which flow never-failing streams of an inky liquid, and over which numberless bridges are connecting the street with the houses. In the spring this part of the city was entirely under water, overflowing almost every basement, and leaving them in a damp and unhealthy condition.

Another street which reeks with filth, and can be singled out by the all-pervading odor, is Banwan street, fronting the Milwaukee Railroad. This street is bad all through, but is worst in front of the residence of Justice Vant Woud.

A little further on, through a few more filthy streets, and over piles of manure, and the street which does more than any other towards making the death-rate of the Fifteenth Ward so immensely large comes in view. The reporter stopped and asked for the name of this gauntlet of pestilence. "Fox place," was the answer. It may be an excellent place for foxes to roam, but a proper place to be inhabited by human beings it certainly is not. The street from one end to the other is a mass of filth, from a passage through which a well-regulated vehicle would never recover. The deep gutters are full of a slimy stew, of a sickly gray in color, and on its surface a thick, greasy film, so that it hardly reflects the noonday sun, in the heat of which it boils, and bubbles. In this slimy putrefaction, dirty, pock-marked urchins were trying to take a swim. Particularly noticeable among the filthy articles covering the streets, was the immense number of old boots and shoes. When spring came the entire population must have stripped themselves of these articles of wear and thrown them on the street, where they still remain. No other explanation could be given. The houses are all rickety tenements, each inhabited by about ten families, mostly Polanders. The street, the gutters, the inhabitants,—everything in that street needs cleaning. No wonder that almost every house is decorated with a yellow card, bearing the following inscription:

SMALL-POX HERE!

Are You Vaccinated?

Two burials took place on the day the reporter took these notes.

Putting on a stiff and severe countenance, and holding his perfumed handkerchief to his nose, the reporter marched through this thoroughfare of death, and soon after revived himself with an immense glass of disinfectant.

Another street deserving especial notice, and the filthiness of which has all the ingredients to create a first-class pestilence, is Bismarck place. Should the great German statesman ever hear of this desecration of his name, it may involve the United States in a serious international entanglement, and, to prevent such calamity, the street should immediately be cleaned and made worthy of the illustrious name it bears.

There are numerous other filthy streets and places in this ward, but none of them can come up to the standard of Fox place, which should be awarded the championship for supreme filthiness.

The Sixteenth Ward also shows a large infantile mortality, but not quite as large as that of the wards heretofore described. This ward is on the North Side, and is mainly inhabited by Germans. It comprises all the territory north of North avenue, and while the east half of the ward is high and sandy and has considerable sewerage, the west half, along the river, is very low and clayey and has no sewerage whatever. Consequently the deaths are more numerous in the west half of the ward. Mohawk street, from North avenue to Linden street, is in a very bad condition, the gutters on both sides of the street being full of stagnant water.

On Hurlbut street, in front of St. Michael's Church, is a large pool of stagnant water, the odor of which must be very unpleasant to the numerous worshipers that come there to mass on Sundays.

Willow street, between Newberry and Larrabee, also needs attention, as its gutters are full of a compound of rotten vegetables, etc., which are broiling in the hot sun.

The water-closets of Newberry School are running all over the school-yard, poisoning the air which the children attending school there have to breathe. The Board of Education has been notified several times of this state of affairs, but that august body has as yet done nothing, and probably will do nothing until several of the children have died in consequence of this most criminal carelessness.

Immediately west of the school-house, on Newberry street, is a butcher-shop, in front of which is a deep pool of stagnant water, where pieces of putrid meat, rotten livers, entrails, and other offal are promiscuously swimming, and add considerable to the disagreeable smell occasioned by the overflowing of the water-closets in the school-yard.

Willow street, at the corner of Halsted, is very filthy.

The corner of Clybourn avenue and Sheffield street is also in a sad condition, and needs the immediate action of the Street Inspector. Clybourn avenue, from North avenue to Ogden's Grove, has an improvement in the shape of wooden trenches on each side of the street, which, instead of running through the entire length of the street, and then into the catch-basins, empty into every vacant lot in front of which the drain is not continued, so that wherever there is a vacant lot one may look for a pool of stagnant putrid water.

Chicago should be the healthiest city in the world, and would be with an exact administration of the laws. Had the laws been properly administered, and sewers been constructed in places where they were most needed, our streets would not to-day tell such a story of filth and neglect. Had public health instead of private interests been consulted, it would not be necessary now to make such an exhibit. But not alone the authorities are to blame,—the people themselves are in a great measure responsible for this state of affairs. The Health Department cannot station an officer before every house in the city to see that no slops are thrown into the street and gutters. The people themselves, for their own sake, must stop this practise.

PUBLIC OPINION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In view of the friendly interest which you have manifested in the sanitary condition of our people, especially of the poorer classes, I am emboldened to address you in regard to this subject. I live on Walnut street. To show the criminal indifference of the city authorities to the health of the people living on that street, I will state that less than two weeks ago some two or three men, by order, I presume, of the "powers that be," were engaged for a little over a day in cleaning out the gutter on the south side of that street. Instead of hauling away the accumulated filth which these men shoveled out of that gutter, it was simply thrown upon the north side of the gutter, and there it remains to this day and hour. And even before these men had finished cleaning the gutter, some man (an official, I suppose,) came along and had them go with him to work in some other place. Now, sir, do you call such a miserable job, as I have just described, such an one as was and is demanded by the present exigency? "Ah!" it is said, when we poorer people ask and beg the authorities to put the streets upon which we reside in a proper condition, "there is no money in the treasury." When a sewer or some sanitary work is even hinted at upon a thoroughfare upon which some of our wealthy citizens reside, there are always funds and willing minds for the project, whatever it may be. Why is this? Are not the health and life of a poor man as valuable to himself, to his family, and to the community, as the health and life of a rich man to himself, his family, and the community? Unless the most active and efficient measures are at once taken and rigidly and industriously prosecuted by the authorities, hundreds and thousands of our poorer classes will be swept from the face of the earth by that most terrible of all scourges—the cholera. And who will be responsible? Clearly, those who have it in their power, and upon whom it is incumbent, to remedy the present condition of things in this city.

And I will tell our authorities another thing, in conclusion. That the people of Chicago are in earnest in this matter, and they know exactly where to cast the responsibility and blame if the cholera scourges this city, and that it would be well for them to let politics, the next Mayoralty, etc., severely alone, and attend strictly to the business with which they are charged. If they do not, they will find some slates "smashed" into a thousand pieces when they least expect it.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1873. EPSILON.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

President Grant's Southern political friends, except, perhaps, in Louisiana, have not been, he thinks, well enough cared for, and to provide them with berths *he is about to rotate twenty Consuls out of office.—Chicago Tribune, June 16.*

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My attention was called, in reading the above paragraph, to a subject which I have never seen discussed, and yet I think it forms a basis for a true Civil-Service Reform. No one questions that the leading cause of corruption in our politics arises from the principle, that "To the victor belong the spoils." And it is the spoils, the distribution of office by the party in power, that so corrupts our elections. Now, take away the disposal of patronage and offices by our elected officials, and it appears to me you lay the ax at the root of corruption. How is this to be effected? *Let there be no discharges from office without a just cause,* and then only through an Examining Board, or court if you please to call it, by charges made and sustained. And then the vacancies will not occur whenever a new election takes place. I don't care by whom the appointments to office are made,—though, perhaps, it would be well to have Examining Boards; but let it be understood that the office can be filled as long as the party filling it is capable, and commits no act derogatory to his position, and you at once establish an esprit du corps that will work out a purification of the Civil Service much quicker, to my mind, than any other way. Then I conceive it would be well to have the offices graded, and the officers take rank in accordance with such grades, and be promoted as vacancies occur in ranks above them, as in our army and naval service.

In the above I conceive there is a foundation for a true Civil-Service Reform; and, if this is so, would it not be well for our public minds to think more of the *dismissals* than the appointments, and see if they could not come to an easier solution of the question, and establish a

TRUE REFORM?

LITERATURE.

The Atlantic Monthly for July.

"Educating a Wife" is the alluring title of the chapter of autobiography which Robert Dale Owen gives in the *Atlantic* for July. The autobiographer, Mr. Owen, holds that he owes to his readers every incident of interest and value that is his own to relate, and he has hinted with a charming confidence, at several of his youthful attachments. The love of which he now tells the story was a great and chivalrous passion, and has the indescribable charm of being all true. At the age of 21, Robert fell in love with "Jessie," a girl 10 years old, in the village-school at Braxfield. Her father was a foreman of one of the rooms in his father's mill, and was but an ordinary character; her mother was, in beauty, demeanor, and the excellent care with which she ordered her humble household, quite above the people about her. Jessie is described with tender enthusiasm.

Her complexion was fair and of unrivaled purity; her face a perfect Grecian oval; the eyes deep blue, and filled with a dancing light when she smiled; the chestnut hair long and silky. Every feature was cut with singular delicacy; the only deviations from strict regularity being, that the mouth was, in proportion, a trifle larger than that of the Venus of Milo, but then the teeth, dazzling white and perfect, atoned; and that the nose was just a little bit what the French call *retrousse*—though one need not now have recourse to French; Tennyson has coined just the word. To Jessie, as to Lynette, the lines apply,—

"And lightly was her slender nose
Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower."

Only that, in Jessie's case, the divergence from the classic line was so slight that the simile of the flower-petal does not quite suit the occasion.

Jessie endeared herself to all who knew her by her sweetness and refinement. She was taken from the village school by Robert's sister, Anne, who gave her private instruction in music and other branches. Robert could not refrain from attending these lessons at every opportunity, although he sedulously, for his own sake and Jessie's, set a seal on any words or look that might betray his feeling. He was not so successfully secretive as he imagined himself to be. Anne discovered his secret, and, like the good girl she was, promised to do all she could to help him. She got their father's consent to have Jessie taken into the family as an adopted daughter, and educated with the other children. For two years this charming experiment went on, Robert never swerving a moment in his devotion to Jessie, and never giving her any reason for a moment to suppose that he cared for her other than as a sister. The rest of this tender and sad love idyll we give in the chaste words with which Mr. Owen relates it:

If I had remained at Braxfield, this novel experiment of mine could have had, I incline to believe, but one issue. It was otherwise ordered, however. In the winter of 1824-5, my father purchased a village and a large tract of land in Indiana, with what result I shall state by and by; and in the autumn of 1825, when Jessie was little more than 13 years old, I emigrated to this country. I was sorely tempted, before I left home, to tell the girl how much I loved her, and that I hoped some day, if she should ever come to love and accept me as a husband, to make her my wife. But, while I was romantic enough in those days and later to do many foolish things, common sense suggested that to a child such a declaration was ill-judged and out of place. So I departed and made no sign. With Anne, however, I conferred in secret; and she promised me, if I could not return in three or four years, to come to the United States herself and bring Jessie with her.

Though it is anticipating dates, I may as well here state the ultimate issue of this episode of my life. Two years later, namely, in the summer of 1827, longing to see Jessie once more, I joined an English friend and recrossed the Atlantic. I found the young girl beautiful and interesting even beyond my remembrance or expectation; and, what moved me still more, she received me so cordially and with such evident emotion, that—though I think I may say that I have never been guilty of the presumption of imagining myself loved when I was not—it *did* seem to me the chances were fair that, if I remained some months and spoke out, she would not say me nay.

But I determined first to make a confidante of my mother, in whose good sense and deep affection for me I placed implicit trust.

"My son," she said, "I saw, before you went to America, that you loved this girl and had already thought of her as a wife. But there is much to be taken into account in such a matter."

"You would prefer to have a daughter-in-law from our own rank in life?"

"If I could have chosen, yes; but I do not think that a sufficient objection. My own good father worked his way up from a position as humble; and Jessie's appearance and manners are as lady-like as if she had been my own child."

"But you *have* objections, dear mother. Do not withhold them from me, I entreat you."

"At least I should like to see what will be the result, on her character, of the next three years. I know you, Robert; you have a very high ideal of what a wife ought to be; unreasonably high, I am afraid. You think this girl perfect, but she is not. I should like to be sure that she will grow up free from undue love of admiration, and, what is more important, perfectly sincere."

"Not truthful, mother?"

"I do not say that; though, when she first came to us, I sometimes thought it. She is very anxious to please, and occasionally says things rather because she thinks they will be agreeable than because they square with her convictions. I should like a more earnest and downright character in your wife."

"You wish me to give her up?"

"No; she has many excellent qualities; she has so affectionate a heart, and such winning ways, that there is not one of us who can help loving her. But I *have* something to ask of you, for your sake, dear Robert, not for mine. This girl is only 15, a child still; and you have to return with your father very soon to America. Do not commit yourself; you ought not to marry any one younger than 18 or 19. Let three years pass. I'll take as much pains with Jessie, meanwhile, as if she were already my daughter; and I will report to you faithfully the result. Come back when three years are passed; and, if I am then alive and you still wish to marry her, I will not say a word, except to wish you both all the happiness this world can afford." The tears rose to her eyes as she added, in a lower tone, "I only ask for delay; it may be the last request I shall ever make of you."

I have never made up my mind, since, whether I did right or wrong. But my mother was in very feeble health at the time, and I felt no assurance that I should ever see her again, as, indeed, I never did. If she had objected to Jessie because of her lowly birth, if she had spoken harshly of her, if she had told me she would never consent to receive her as a daughter-in-law, I should have sought to engage the girl, young as she was, then and there. But all she said was so reasonable, and the unfitness of marriage before three years so apparent, that I hesitated as she went on. Her tears, at the last, decided the matter. I gave her the promise she wished.

My word thus pledged, I felt that I must hasten my departure for London, when we were to embark. The day before I set sail, I asked Jessie if she would not like to visit her parents in the village; and when she assented, I proposed that we should take a circuitous route through the Braxfield woods, the last time, as it proved, that I ever saw them.

On no occasion in my life have I suffered from a struggle between duty and inclination as I did during that walk. As we passed, deep in the woods, a rural seat, whence, through the foliage, glittered, in the autumn sun, the rippling waters of the Clyde, I proposed to Jessie that we should sit awhile, to rest and talk. What we said and how long we remained there I cannot tell. All I remember is, feeling at last that, if we sat there half an hour longer, I should break the solemn promise I had made to my mother. So we rose, went on, half in silence, to the village, where we separated,—and dream and temptation were over!

Ere the three years of probation had passed, Anne had died, and Jessie had married a most amiable and estimable young man, in easy circumstances,—had married before I knew, even, that she had been sought in marriage. More than thirty years passed after that walk through the wooded braes of Braxfield before I saw Jessie again.

It was in Scotland we met, both married persons. I found her in her own handsome house, in a beautiful situation, surrounded by every comfort and some luxuries. So far as I could learn, she had so borne herself through life as to secure the esteem and love from a cultivated circle of acquaintances.

Just at first I could scarcely recognize, in the comely matron, the Jessie of my youth, until she smiled. But we met twice or thrice, and talked over the olden time, very quietly at first. During my last visit I asked her if she had ever known that I loved her and that I had wished to make her my wife. She said it had several times occurred to her as possible, even before I left Braxfield, the first time, for America; that she had felt sure of it during the woodland walk, and especially while we sat together in that secluded spot, with the birds only for witnesses; but when I had departed to another hemisphere with no promise of return, and without declaring myself, she had felt sure it was because of her humble parentage, and so had given up all idea that she could ever be my wife. Then, with a frankness which even as a child she had always shown toward me, she added that she never could tell me when she first loved me; and that if, during that last walk, I had asked her to become my betrothed, she would have said yes with her whole heart and soul. The tears stood in her eyes as she made this avowal; and she followed it up by saying, "I wished to meet you once, and to tell you this. But I know you will feel it to be the best that we should not see each other, nor write to each other, any more."

I told her she was wise and good, and that I would strictly conform to her wishes; thinking it best so for both our sakes. So even an occasional exchange of letters which, throughout our thirty years' severance, had been kept up at long intervals, has ceased from that day. And now, when more than another decade has passed, I am uncertain whether Jessie is still in this land of the living, or has gone before to another, where many dear friends who have been life-long apart will find no cause for further separation.

In "A Roman Holiday," H. James, Jr., notes the lessening gayety of the ten days of the Roman Carnival. Now that Italy is made, he says, the Carnival is unmade, and the fashion of public revelry has fallen awfully out of step.

Two new serial stories succeed Howell's "Chance Acquaintance," which came to its end last month. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen commences a Norse romance, "Gunnar," the opening chapters of which have all the peculiar fragrance of the birch-clad hills of Norway, and the grotesque charm of their mysterious inhabitants. J. W. DeForest, who wrote "Kate Beaumont" for the readers of the *Atlantic* a year ago, begins a new story, entitled "Honest John Vane."

Among the single stories, Albert Webster's "Miss Eunice's Glove" has great merit. Those who frequent the magazines do not often get a better entertainment.

Francis Parkman gives another of his studies of Jesuit history in early American annals, in "Early Canadian Miracles and Martyrs," in which he goes as far back as the Sulpitian miracle by which Mademoiselle Mance, in 165—, cured her paralyzed arm by touching the leaden casket in which rested the remains of Olier, the founder of St. Sulpice.

James Parton portrays the Presidential election of 1800, in which Jefferson was a candidate, and in which, Mr. Parton says, the Campaign-Liar who has since assumed so overshadowing a role in our political contests, first tried his unpracticed talents.

In "An Old English Home," Mrs. Lynn Linton draws an engaging picture of one of the most beautiful homes in England,—Lower Eatington Park. For a thousand years it has been in the possession of one family,—the Shirley, anciently the Sasunalo family; and "It is one of those places for which we have no parallel in America, because we have no ancestral homes belonging for many generations to a leisure class,—no old 'pleasaunces,' which the love of beauty and the spirit of conservance have united to form and maintain for hundreds of years. Set in the midst of venerable trees—notably some old hawthorns that are as sacred as the family plate and pictures, and the removal of which, so long as they will stand upright, nothing but the severest need would justify,—with many stretches of that soft, rich grass which is made only by constant years of close mowing,—the house looks out on to a scene of peace and loveliness and trimmed luxuriance, the like of which no country save England can show."

The poetry of the number is as good as Ellen Terry, G. P. Lathrop, Celia Thaxter, and Whittier can make it; and readers of the *Atlantic* know how good that is.

The Popular Science Monthly for July.

John Stuart Mill holds the place of honor in the *Popular Science Monthly* for July. There is a very fine portrait of him, and with it are given in full, or slightly abridged, the most valuable of the memorial articles published by the London *Examiner*. His education and marriage are written of by H. R. Fox Bourne; W. T. Thornton describes his career in the India House; Herbert Spencer leaves his intellectual achievements, which are so widely admitted and praised, to portray some of those remarkable manifestations of his high moral qualities which, in their nature, could be known only to those whose personal relations with him called them forth. His botanical studies are sketched by Henry Trimen; his place as a critic by W. Minto; his work in philosophy by J. H. Levy; his work in political economy by Prof. J. E. Cairnes, who says that, though Mill was not the first to treat political economy as a science, he was the first to enforce the lesson, that, just because it is a science, its conclusions carry with them no obligatory force with reference to human conduct. "In the writing of the economists who preceded Mill," he says, "it is very generally assumed that to prove that a certain course of conduct tends to the most rapid increase of wealth suffices to entail upon all who accept the argument the obligation of adopting the course which leads to this result." Mill absolutely repudiated this inference, and, while accepting the theoretic conclusion, held himself perfectly free to adopt in practice whatever course he preferred. It was not for political economy or for any science to say what are the ends most worthy of being pursued by human beings; the task of science is complete when it shows us the means by which the ends may be attained; but it is for each individual man to decide how far the end is desirable at the cost of which its attainment involves. In a word, the sciences should be our servants, and not our masters. This was a lesson which Mill was the first to enforce, and by enforcing which he may be said to have emancipated economists from the thraldom of their own teaching. It is in no slight degree, through the constant recognition of its truth, that he has been enabled to divest of repulsiveness even the most abstract speculations, and to impart a glow of human interest to all that he has touched." Prof. Fawcett estimates his influence at the Universities; and W. A. Hunter, his position as a philosopher.

A very noticeable article is "The Physiology of Death," translated from the French of Fernand Papillon by A. R. MacDonough, to whom American readers are indebted for so many opportune and finely-finished translations. M. Papillon groups together the results of the investigations of Bichat and his successors in showing the order in which the various functions of the body yield their vitality at the call of the destroyer, and discloses in the order and operation the activities which these researches have shown to be at work in the corpse.

Those who have followed the relentless encroachments which psychologists of the latest school are making on the domain of the soul and mind will be interested in Dr. William B. Carpenter's "Hereditary Transmission of Acquired Psychical Habits." Dr. Carpenter holds that mental activity of even the most elementary kind can be shown to be dependent upon the physical changes kept up by the circulation of oxygenated blood through the brain, and that just as directly and immediately as the dependence of the electric activity of a galvanic battery upon the analogous changes taking place between its metals and its exciting liquids. In other words, thought is the product of chemical change. More marvelous still, and appalling to those who cling to the godlike ideal of human intelligence, it is shown that certain phases of mental disease, like the loss of power to remember dates and names, are due to some defective intuition of some organ or other of the brain.

Next to the political bias, Herbert Spencer puts the theological bias as a disturber of scientific habits of sociological thought and research. This perverting bias consists not alone of the sectarian prejudices and antipathies, like those which render bigoted Roman Catholics and bigoted Protestants unable to form temperate or just judgments in each other's work in society, past or present, but as well of the irrational skepticism and iconoclasm which is content to destroy and overturn without rebuilding, and causes such unscientific misinterpretations as the denial, so often heard that a religious system is a normal and essential factor in every healthy society.

In "Venus on the Sun's Face," R. A. Proctor gives the history of the former transits of Venus across the sun's face. The first occasion on which the planet of Love was seen in that fiery embrace was Dec. 4, 1639; but it was not until 1769, when Capt. Cook made his famous expedition in the Endeavor, that any satisfactory observations were made. It was watched in that year from seventy-four different stations, and on the results then obtained is based the calculation still used in our astronomical text-books of the distance of the sun from the earth.

The other articles of the number are: "How the Sea-Depths Are Explored" (Illustrated); "Nature and Origin of the Drift-Deposits of the Northwest"—II, by N. H. Winchell; "Domestic Economy of Fuel"—II, by Capt. Douglas Galton; "The Longevity of Trees," by Elias Lewis (Illustrated); "Early Hindoo Mathematics," by Prof. Edward S. Holden; "Evolution of the Mind," by Dr. C. B. Radcliffe; "In Quest of the Pole;" "Geography in Schools—Scientific Education in the Far West;" Literary Notices.

Harper's Magazine for July.

"The Old Stager" recalls, in *Harper's Magazine* for July, some amusing anecdotes illustrative of the artful dodges with which public men of his day—and it is not likely that those of to-day are more sensible—sought to convey the impression that their carefully-incubated orations were the result of momentary inspiration. Even so strong a man as Daniel Webster was weak enough to throw a veil over the thoroughness of his preparations, and he was fond of referring to his masterly reply to Haynes as an unpremeditated and unstudied effort. When "the Old Man Eloquent" was in Congress, Mr. Evans, of Maine, made a terrible oratorical onslaught upon him. Adams was expected by every one to reply in his own demolishing style. Months passed, but no word of retort was heard. At the expiration of several months, Evans confessed to a friend that he was not sorry "the old man had not come at him," but added: "Had he attacked me, you would have heard one of the most brilliant *extemporaneous* efforts ever delivered in this House, *which I have been preparing for four months.*" This is not the only instance in which extemporaneous efforts were carefully prepared. Ogden Hoffman told the old member of Congress that he watched his opportunity for a whole year to attack Mr. Cambreleng, one of his colleagues from New York. At last the opportunity arrived, and Hoffman assailed Cambreleng in a masterly speech which electrified the House, but which Hoffman had prepared with the greatest care, and which to the members appeared to be wholly an extemporaneous effort. Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, a brilliant off-hand speaker, and a man of fine genius, sought to unite the reputation of a gay rake with that of a brilliant and ready orator. In truth, he always prepared himself sedulously when there was opportunity. His weakness was the affectation of concealing his industry. He would absent himself from the Capitol for days, leading his friends to suppose that he was plunged into a Brobdigragian debauch, while he was really devoting every hour to reading and study. After getting thoroughly crammed and armed at every point, he would come into the House looking exhausted and haggard, giving color to the notion that he had been on a frolic, and, watching his opportunity, would pour forth the fruits of his study in a strain of off-hand, striking eloquence that hardly ever failed to astonish his hearers. And the remark was often heard, "What a brilliant man! What could he not accomplish if he was industrious and regular in his habits!"

Thomas W. Knox's paper on "Russian Policy in Asia" is interesting for its information concerning the history of the encroachments which Russia has so long been making toward Khiva. Khiva is the only one of those powerful Khanates—of which the other two are Bokhara and Khokhan—which has not been brought, by intrigue and force, into subjection to the Russian Bear. Mr. Knox considers its conquest certain, and believes that then Russia will engulf Afghanistan, and push her sovereignty within twenty-five years, up to the very frontier of British India. Here she will stop, for she has no wish for a war with England. The Khivans, he says, "have all the appliances of torture known to ancient or modern times. The bare enumeration of them, with the briefest description, would cause the most stoical of readers to shiver with horror. Humanity will be greatly benefited by Russia's absorption of Khiva. The Crescent must give way to the Cross, and the mercy taught by the Nazarene must be substituted for the cruelty enjoined by him who preached death to unbelievers, and spread his religion with fire and sword."

Benson J. Lossing begins a new series of illustrated articles, entitled "Signers of the Declaration of Independence." The object of the papers is stated in the opening paragraph. It runs: "We are all familiar with the *signatures* of the men who subscribed their names to the Declaration of Independence, but few of us know how they wrote in the text of letters or other writings, or their methods of expression in epistles. To reveal their style of penmanship, and modes of some of them in the expression of their thoughts in letters, is the chief object of these papers." The first paper has twenty-three fac-simile autographs.

Emilio Castelar contributes the seventh of his papers on "The Republican Movement in Europe." It reads much more like the work of an elegant scholar and studious publicist than of a statesman or man versed in affairs.

The illustrated articles are: "Jack Ashore," which depicts the dangers which threaten seamen on land; "National Standard and Emblems," remarkable for its omission of the national colors of nearly every people of importance; "Sicily and the Sicilians;" and "Gen. Sherman in Europe and the East," one of the slovenliest and least interesting of recent itineraries.

The Catholic World for July.

A writer in the *Catholic World* for July reviews the measures which, at Bismarck's suggestion, have been taken in Prussia to readjust the relations of the State with the Roman Catholic Church. Within two years of the establishment of the German Empire these plans of the Chancellor have had their consummation:

The Jesuits, the vanguard of the Church, are driven out. Why? For conspiring against the Empire. Proofs? None.

All the other orders are driven out for the same reasons, and with the like proofs of guilt.

The universities are placed in the hands of infidels.

The schools are taken from the hands of religious, and placed altogether in the hands of the State.

The solemnization (!) of marriage is placed in the hands of the State.

Ecclesiastical seminaries are suppressed, or given over to the State.

Ecclesiastical students are for the future to be educated and appointed by the State.

Catholics must not subscribe money to build colleges of their own; if they do, those colleges will, like all the others, be appropriated by the State.

The Bishops, the divinely appointed successors of the Apostles, are only allowed to hold office at the will of the State.

He who disobeys is deposed from office by the State. The Church is a thing of State. The human conscience is a thing of State. It has no rights, no thoughts, no feelings, no desires, that are not absolutely controlled by the State, "for in the kingdom of this world, the State has dominion and precedence."

There is the whole doctrine out, plain and undisguised. Those last words are taken from the speech delivered by Prince Bismarck to the House of Peers in the debate of March 10 on the question under consideration.

The bill prohibiting the creation of new seminaries, great or small, excites the especial wrath of the writer. Its framers, he exclaims, said: "We have banished the Jesuits; we have banished religious societies of every description; we have abolished the sacrament of marriage; we have banished religion from the schools; we now proceed to abolish ecclesiastical seminaries altogether; that is to say, we abolish the priesthood, we abolish God as far as Germany is concerned, and men shall worship us and us only—the supreme power." But Rome—though never before did the whole world so threaten her existence—stands never more united. "The State in Germany banishes the Jesuits, and takes infidels to its bosom; in Spain, it banishes the Jesuits, and finds in their place the *Descamisados*; in Switzerland, it ejects Mermillod, and embraces Loyson; in Italy, it imprisons the Pope, and welcomes Victor Emanuel or Garibaldi: *Non hunc sed Barrabam!* Meanwhile, the Catholic world speaks out, and from the ends of the earth comes back the protest echoed from point to point, and gathering volume as it goes: We protest as men, we protest as free citizens, we protest as Christians."

The second part of "Jerome Savonarola" is given. There are articles on "Philosophical Terminology," "Civilization," "Brittany, Its People and Poems," "Necessity versus Art," and other topics of Catholic interest.

The New Wisconsin Land-Grant Company.

From the Milwaukee News, June 20.

We announced, last week, that leading capitalists and railroad men were in consultation upon the subject of forming a railroad company to build a railroad on the St. Croix land-grant lines, as fixed by the act of the last Legislature, conferring the grant on the St. Paul Company. These lines of railroad are the remaining important links needed to complete the Wisconsin system, and are, in general terms, as follows:

First—From a point opposite Red Wing northward to Prescott and Hudson (40 miles), and thence to Superior (140 miles), and from a point on the Hudson & Superior line to Bayfield (70 miles); total, 250 miles.

Second—A line up the Chippewa Valley to Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls (70 miles), with a branch to Menomonee (20 miles); total, 90 miles.

Third—From Monroe to Shullsburg, 40 miles.

The total number of miles which the Company will build is 380. The Chippewa Valley lines and the Monroe & Shullsburg lines, with a portion of the Superior lines, will be at once, on their completion, valuable lines of road, and will pay the interest on the money that it will cost to build them.

The officers and Directors of the new company are the solid men, principally, of the sections of country immediately interested in the construction of the lines of railroad mentioned, and the new company will be supported by the united wealth of the lumber regions of the northwest and the mining regions of the southwest part of the State. The nominal capital of the company is $20,000. The stockholders possess the means themselves, to build every mile of the road named in the act of the Legislature. They are, of course, ready to give any reasonable security which the Governor may demand for the prosecution of the work.

"The Better Opinion" Concerning Mr. Beecher.

From the New York Correspondence Buffalo Commercial.

The better opinion among "lovers of good men" is, that Mr. Beecher will come out of the ordeal clear and clean, so far as criminal relations is concerned, but by no means clear of indiscretion (rather passive than positive on his part) such as almost surely gives occasion in a world like this for the making and believing of the grossest charges. The fondling folly of some of Mr. Beecher's female adorers, unopposed by a compensation of wisdom on his part, has much to answer for of all this misery and shame. The uncharitable and uncomprehending world, without cannot understand certain grades of loving familiarity, however innocent in fact, on any other theory than that of criminal intimacy. Many women, it is certain, have been madly in love with Mr. Beecher. I know of one. Many others have lavished upon him the fondest idolatry, as a sort of god; eager to kiss the hem of his garment; and when favored with actual intimacy, we all know what such women will do. There is some foundation for the story that Mr. Beecher had made a confession and asked forgiveness. A friend of mine has seen the letter. But there was nothing of a criminal nature confessed; only just such indiscretions as I have indicated.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Further Consideration of the Annual Estimates by the Council.

The Council met again yesterday evening, Ald. McAvoy in the chair. Present, Aldermen Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, McAvoy, Sidwell, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Woodman.

The Council resumed in Committee of the Whole the consideration of the Appropriation bill, and furnished the various salary items for the Fire Department, leaving them unchanged except that instead of sixteen janitors at $480 each, provision is made for twenty-one at $720 each.

The next increase was by putting in $4,000 for the erection of an engine-house on the lots to be bought near the corner of Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets.

A motion was made to put in the sum of $22,505 for the purchase of a lot near the corner of Lincoln and Indiana streets, for the erection of an engine house, purchase of steam engine, etc. Estimates were long ago made by the Board of Fire and Police for this work, but the item was dropped out by the Finance Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to insert $8,000 for a new engine house on Blue Island avenue was temporarily postponed.

When the Health Department estimate was reached, the salary of the Sanitary Superintendent was stricken out, but when the Council found it had no authority in the matter, it reconsidered its action, and, after trying to strike out the salary of the Health Officer, postponed the whole subject, and called for a copy of the contract for the removal of dead animals, it being intimated that there was something queer about it, and that men who had the money were made to pay for the removal of dead animals, and that the contract was only for the benefit of poor people who could not pay.

The following items passed without question: Repairs of apparatus, $17,050; new hose, $17,-; fuel, horses and supplies, $30,000; rent of houses and ground, $1,387.50; supply truck wagon and horses, etc., $1,480; new hook and ladder truck, $1,500; lot near State and Twelfth streets, $7,500; building, etc., corner of Franklin and Washington, $8,485; building corner of Washington and Clinton streets, $10,000; lot near Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets, $4,000; for lot between State and Wells streets, Goethe and Elm streets, erection of building, purchase of engine, etc., $21,000; for lot near Canalport avenue and Halsted street, for building, engine, etc., $24,005; for lot between Madison and VanBuren, Throop and Robey streets, for building, engine, etc., $24,505; for lot near corner of Ashland and Blue Island avenues, for building, engine, etc., $21,-; for an engine for hose-house on Webster avenue, including horses, etc., $10,555; for the same in the hose-house on Madison street, near Western avenue, $8,385; repairs to Fire Department buildings, $4,000.

The Committee rose and the Council adjourned.

SUBURBAN GOSSIP.

EVANSTON.

Dr. David H. Wheeler will preach to-morrow in the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. George C. Noyes, pastor of the church, will fill the pulpit of the Third Street Methodist Church at Rockford.

The Rev. E. N. Packard, of this place, will deliver an address on next Monday evening before the Society of Inquiry of the Rockford Ladies' Seminary.

Dr. Charles H. Fowler will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Northwestern University to-morrow morning at 10:30 a. m., in the Methodist Church. At 7:45 p. m. Dr. J. O. Peck will deliver the annual sermon before the Ladies' College, at the same place.

HIGHLAND PARK.

A Union sociable, held at this village on Thursday night, was very generally attended and enjoyed.

There will be a reception at the Highland Park Hotel this afternoon and evening. Every preparation has been made to make the occasion a success. It is understood that this reception celebrates the completion of the hotel and its opening.

LAKE VIEW.

Arrangements are being made for a grand celebration on the Fourth of July, in the Township of Hyde Park. The committee having the matter in charge has succeeded in obtaining from the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan the use of his fifty-acre grove immediately adjoining Ravenswood. The programme has not yet been definitely decided upon, but it will consist mainly of speeches and popular games.

PERSONAL.

J. H. Hardee, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

H. B. Payson, New York, is at the Gardner.

Washington Libby, Boston, is at the Matteson.

John G. Brather and family, St. Louis, are at the Gardner.

E. A. Sothern, the actor, was at the Sherman yesterday. He is on his way to California.

Orlando H. Moore, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Frank H. Edmund, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Col. Floyd Jones, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Capt. Hinsdale, Hartford, Conn., is at the Matteson.

Judge Bryant, of Iowa, is among the prominent arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

A. Rapp, Superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Works, at Elmira, N. Y., is at the Matteson.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: C. McBurney, Boston; F. L. Larter, Newark, N. J.; N. Papin, St. Louis; Samuel Wallach, New York; Henry Adams and wife, Boston.

Gen. James Tilton, Civil Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, arrived in this city yesterday from Puget Sound, and is stopping at the West Side Briggs House. The General was Surveyor-General of Washington Territory during both Pierce's and Buchanan's administrations.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday were the following: T. C. Skeggs, Shanghai, China; E. G. Bailey, Vermont; John J. Harvey, St. Louis; A. G. Wright, Atlanta, Ga.; Henry Rogan, Montreal; T. W. Stone, Philadelphia; Henry Long, South Australia; J. G. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; G. F. Manning, Boston.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: Edward Hunt, London; J. J. Coleman, Fond du Lac; John H. Bond, New York; B. Wall, Providence; E. S. Adams, Minneapolis; E. B. George, St. Paul; G. D. Chapman, New York; William B. Kerr, St. Joseph; Charles Arthur, Philadelphia; S. H. Warren, Kansas; P. Arnold, Montreal.

In the fall of 1867 Miss Kate Cameron, of this city, left here for Paris, whither she went to pursue the profession of art. She has remained there, as she writes to a friend in the East, "through war and peace, sunshine and shade," until the present month, when she proposes to visit her friends in New York and Chicago, returning to Paris in the fall. During her protracted absence Miss Cameron has pursued her studies with such success as to command for her pictures the special notice of critics, and correspondents of leading American journals have favorably mentioned her work. A greater compliment than these, however, was a recent receipt of an order from the French Government for one of her pictures. In an art centre where thousands are striving for recognition, it may be regarded as quite a triumph for an American lady artist to receive such notice.

Gen. S. W. Crawford, in war-times command of the Pennsylvania Reserve, has taken leave of absence and gone to Europe.

Henry C. Bowen's face is represented as "beaming and burned with his Western trip." This favors the supposition that Henry had been keeping in the shade.

E. I. Stevens, the Assignee of Bowles Bros. & Co., has started for Europe. The Court allows him $25 a day for services, and $15 a day for expenses, in gold.

Gen. Thomas E. Champion, formerly Colonel of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers, died, June 16, in Knoxville, Tenn., where he had resided since the war.

Z. B. Hunt, of Elkader, Iowa, late Circuit Judge, and for some years State Senator from Clayton County, died at his home on Tuesday last, after an illness of some months.

M. W. Card, of Mason City, who has been recently named as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa, has been sent to the Insane Asylum at Independence.

Sir John Johnston, of Halifax, who is now 81 years of age, and at present in the south of France, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. This was most unexpected.

James B. Beck and family will spend the whole summer abroad, visiting relatives in Scotland most of that time and putting Mr. Beck's back-pay where they think it will do themselves most good.

Jacob Stever, age 63, of the Massillon (O.) Furnace Company, is out of pocket to the tune of $7,000 for his superfluous attentions to Miss Kimball, aged 41, according to the verdict of the jury, and Jacobs laments that playing with the coals of a smoldering fire is apt to lead to burnt fingers.

A circular from Ossian E. Dodge sent to the press everywhere, in behalf of a St. Paul reading-room, concludes with the remark, "I would gratefully acknowledge the receipt from you of your magnificent paper." And yet the editors can't find anything green in Mr. Dodge's letter when they rattle it.

The Maysville (Ky.) *Eagle* relates that "the late Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, Sr., remarked, a short time before his death, that the reunion of the Presbyterians would take place after 'the Lord takes me to Heaven and sends Dr. Stuart Robinson back to Ireland.' This prophecy is nearly fulfilled. Dr. Breckinridge has gone to the spirit land, and Dr. Robinson has left, or is about leaving, for Ireland, and the reunion of the Churches seems to be not far distant."

Senator Harlan, who is a Methodist pillar, says in his remarkable daily paper: "The report credited to the New York *Herald* that Henry Ward Beecher, on last Sabbath, preached another Universalist sermon, ought to be received with many grains of allowance. The verification of its truth might create the impression that the Bowen-Tilton stories had some foundation, and that Beecher felt the need of a generous provision for future salvation."

Gen. William O. Butler, of Mexican War celebrity, who has lived at Carrollton, Ky., for seventy-six years, has two brothers, one 84 and the other 80, and also a cousin who is 90 years of age—all residing in the same town. In 1848, and while in Mexico, the General was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Cass. He has since been remaining quietly at his home in Carrollton, and, although in his 83d year, never walks less than six miles a day for exercise.

Light and Ventilation.

There is no situation under which the requirements of a perfect system of sky-light ventilation is more needed than in the composing-room of a large newspaper. This perfection has been attained in our composing-room. The breathing of so many men, and the great heat generated at night by the many gas-lights, render it necessary that strong means should be brought to counteract the ill effect. Hays Bros., of New York and Chicago, have just completed over our composing room a most perfect arrangement, consisting of a large, high skylight, with a ridge ventilator, and also a kind of dormer from each of the four sides, in the front of which is a series of iron louvres so arranged that they may be opened and closed from the floor at option, by which means the full benefit of a good current of air is secured. The great impetus given to building by the late gigantic fires in Chicago and Boston, and by the general desire for improvement arising from the increasing value of real estate in our principal cities, naturally leads all interested in the construction of buildings to accept the latest improvements in this most important branch. Of these, none are more essential than the admission of light and ventilation, and the perfection of the roof, and all that pertains thereto; and if this is not satisfactory, all other outlay on the structure is misplaced capital. In view of this, with pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the method of admitting both light and ventilation through the roof, as described above. Hayes Bros. have not only accomplished the thorough ventilation of skylights, but the thus far almost inevitable concomitant of water, from either leakage or condensation, is entirely overcome, the benefit of which is apparent to any practical mechanic who has experienced the continual trouble following the use of ordinary skylights, whether of wood or iron. We are also pleased to find that Chicago has not been backward in adopting this important change, for the Hayes skylights are to be found on most of the principal buildings in this city, as well as on the principal buildings in most other cities of the United States, especially New York.

The Wabash Avenue Billiard Parlor.

The climax of elegance and neatness in the furnishing and ornamentation of a billiard hall has been reached in the new establishment of Mr. E. Jacobs, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-first street, on the ground floor of the Woodruff House. The room contains eight beautiful inlaid tables of the "New Chicago" bevel style, from the celebrated factory of Emanuel Brunswick & Co., Nos. 47 and 49 State street, and all equipments and accessories of corresponding richness. The proprietor, Mr. Jacobs, is one of Chicago's oldest and best-known citizens, and he will be unlike himself if he does not succeed in rendering his beautiful place extremely popular, and a credit to the fashionable neighborhood in which it is situated. For superintendent he has engaged Mr. Joseph Vermeulen, a well-known billiard-player. The new hall will be formally opened to-night, and Messrs. Rhines, Honehan, Snyder, Vermeulen, and other experts, will be there to set the balls a-rolling.

Improvements in Pianos.

We have recently examined, at Reed's Temple of Music, corner of Dearborn and Van Buren streets, some Chickering Square Grand Pianos, with a new patent double-bearing agraffe, a recent improvement of the utmost value with regard to durability of tone and standing in tune for a length of time. These instruments are seven and a half octaves, and have three strings throughout the upper register, with French action and over-damper. For power of tone, sweetness, and brilliancy, one has but to hear them to be convinced of their superiority. They are intended for general parlor use, and are being purchased largely by the fashionable music-loving public of our city. In order to render their introduction general, Messrs. Reed & Sons will furnish them upon payment of $100 cash, balance in monthly installments. The prices are very low for the quality of the instruments.

California Sunday Train.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Sunday train, the through Pacific express for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all Far West points, will leave the Central Depot of the Michigan Central, Illinois Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways at 10:00 a. m. Sunday, June 22, 1873, stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. This road has been awarded the last contract for the transportation of the overland mails to and from San Francisco, Australia, China, and Japan. Through tickets via Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, will be good on this train.

Fine Clothing at Cost.

We are determined to sell our present stock of elegant and stylish clothing at cost, previous to removal to our new quarters, northwest corner of State and Madison streets, Aug. 1, embracing all the novelties in white vests, linen and mohair sacks and dusters, English and Scotch cheviots, and an immense stock of boys' and children's goods. Must be sold and will be if low prices will do it. Call and see us. Edwards, Bluett & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 West Madison street, and No. 308 State street.

Llama Points.

Opening this day, a large line of llama lace shawls and sacques, of our own importation. Buyers can save at least 40 per cent. Also, 1,000 suits of every kind and style, at about half price. A fine braided suit can be bought for $12, the price of which a few days ago was $25. Colored and plain white suits, in great variety, at $4, $5, and $6, less than half the old price, and 1,000 dozen Babbriggan hose at 50 cents; old price, $1. C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., Nos. 118 to 124 State street.

Inman Steamship Office.

Mr. Francis C. Brown, the General Western Agent of this justly celebrated line of steamers, has lately removed from Central Block to No. 32 Clark street, corner of Lake, where he occupies one of the most pleasant and finely-fitted offices in the city. This line of steamships is the royal mail line, and is one of the most popular of the trans-Atlantic lines.

Pure Wines.

H. August Kirchhoff & Co., No. 24 Lake street, have the largest assortment of the popular Missouri wines, Black Rose, Virginia Seedling, Concord, &c., so highly recommended by the prominent physicians of this city and elsewhere for their purity and excellence, and offer the same at the very lowest prices.

Billiard Opening.

The new and elegant billiard hall of Ernst Sadler, at No. 221 West Randolph street, near Green, containing four splendid tables from the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.'s manufactory, will be opened to-night. Lovers of the cue will do well to be on hand.

The Government Bridges at Rock Island Arsenal—No More Transferring of Railroad Freight Permitted.

From the Rhode Island (Ill.) Argus, Jan. 19.

This (Thursday) morning we learned that a new order had just been issued by the Secretary of War in regard to transferring freights over the Government bridges at Rock Island Arsenal.

Heretofore, the freight business of the Peoria & Rock Island, and of the Davenport & St. Paul Roads has been transferred by wagons over the Rock Island Arsenal bridges. It has also, to some extent, been the practice of merchants and manufacturers, on each side of the river, when having their goods, wares and merchandise on their wagons, to haul them over the government bridges, for shipment, if anything could be saved by it,—or to receive them in the same way. The Secretary of War has directed that "*hereafter no railroad freights be allowed to cross the Government bridges in wagons.*" Dealers and manufacturers in Rock Island, South Rock Island, Milan, and Moline must, therefore, hereafter ship from and to their respective places. The same in Davenport. The practice of carting stores from one side of the river to the other for shipment, or of receiving stores in the same way, is to be discontinued.

We presume that the C., R. I. & P. Railroad Company, having paid one-half the expense of building the Rock Island bridge, would naturally feel that the bridge ought not to be used to injure the business of the road owning one-half of it, or the business of any other railroad which hereafter might obtain an interest in it.

This order will, doubtless have a more direct effect upon the Peoria & Rock Island and the Davenport & St. Paul than any other roads or parties, those roads having as yet, no right to run their trains over the bridge, and, therefore, have been using it to transfer freight by wagons between their roads.

If the new order shall be strictly confined to freight received or sent by railroads, we see no objection to it. The intercourse, social and business, between the people on each side of the river is not to be interfered with, as matters now stand. But "Cap" Robinson and Hiram Price have very suddenly and very privately left for Washington, and it will be well for the people to keep their eyes and ears open. The business of these monopolists in Washington may not be for the purpose of getting a new order cutting off people generally from crossing these bridges, in order to bleed them for the benefit of the "Poor Heirs"—still it is well enough to keep an eye out, for their visit means something.

WEST VAN BUREN STREET.

A Large Number of Property-Owners Petition to Have It Opened from Hoyne to Leavitt Street.

A large, respectable, and representative meeting of the owners of property on West Van Buren street, from Leavitt to Kedzie, including about two miles of front, was held last evening in a dimly-lighted, but large, respectable, and representative grocery store near the corner of Van Buren street and Western avenue. Mr. F. G. Bradley called the meeting to order, and ex-Ald. Campbell presided. He announced the object of the meeting, which had in view the removal of a jog in Van Buren street, between Hoyne and Leavitt streets, which in reality amounted to the closing of the street at that point. Should the street, which had the advantage of possessing a main sewer, and gas and water mains, be opened out, the West Side Railroad Company would at once extend their track to Western avenue. Messrs. Bradley, Boyden, and others, sustained Mr. Campbell in his views, and were in turn sustained by the meeting. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Boyden, Bradley, Schuyler, Crane, and Whitney, was appointed to draft resolutions, which they did as follows:

Resolved, That this large, respectable, and representative meeting of citizens of the Thirteenth Ward request the Common Council to take such immediate action as will speedily straighten Van Buren street, between Hoyne and Leavitt streets, and that a special assessment of all the property benefited by this improvement is desired, and that the property-owners benefited are willing to advance the necessary funds to the city for the advance of the tax.

Resolved, That Van Buren street, being one of the great streets leading east and west from the heart of the city, ought to be opened directly from the lake to Central Park, and that we, the property-owners representing over two miles of frontage on Van Buren street, between Hoyne street and Kedzie avenue, are desirous of having the small strip of land between Hoyne and Leavitt street condemned by the proper authorities at once.

Resolved, That one copy of these resolutions be presented to the Common Council and also to the Board of Public Works.

The resolutions being acceptable to the large and respectable meeting, that representative body dismembered itself by adjournment.

THE COURTS.

MARSHALL, Mich., June 18, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 14th inst. I notice your article on the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals, overruling the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, thereby awarding to Stokes a new trial, for the errors committed, first, by the trial at nisi prius; and second, affirmed by the Supreme Court on the questions of law presented by the record.

I have read your article with care, and, although I am not prepared to indorse the principle to the extent you seem to advocate, yet, I can see much wisdom in some of the reflections; but, at the same time, think something may be said on the other side.

You seem to advocate the making of some Code—some written *arbitrary* set of rules—to be adhered to in such trials; and I am aware that the results of many trials tend to give the greater part of public the impression that, after all, the legal investigations is a farce. Now I maintain that laymen and casual observers do the legal profession great injustice by their hasty criticisms. No one who has not been called upon to administer the law can understand the difficulty inherent in this branch of government. And I apprehend that but few appreciate the importance and bearing that the courts have in securing our lives, liberty, and property.

Now if we take a retrospective view of the efforts of mankind to advance from barbarism, anarchy, despotism, and oppression, we shall see that the masses have been found to run into extremes, and, during the heat of excitement are always liable to do irreparable wrongs. Frequently this excitement reaches the executive and legislative branches of government. But the history of civilization shows that the *courts* have been more stable; and, after all the imperfections and shortcomings, here is where we have been saved; here is where we are brought to face *both* sides of questions, which results in sifting minutely the whole; and it is here where truth—everlasting truth—comes to the surface; and what, to a casual observer, often seems absurd and mere delay, is but the price we pay for our liberty.

Now, I do not say that the surgings of the public mind, and the inordinate passions of the mad hour, never reach and operate in our Courts; but I do insist that this branch of civil government is the *last* to give way.

We all know that, for some time past, the masses have been clamoring to hang,—hang; and it is quite possible this may have warped the honest judgment of courts. But the great right of having these cases reviewed in a calm, dispassionate manner is but the sober second thought, and surely our Government is strong enough to make haste slowly where life is at stake.

The wonder, after all, is, not that so many mistakes are made in trials by jury, but that so *few* are made.

I notice that in the Stokes case, the Court of Appeals find mistakes in ruling upon evidence, and in the charge of the Court to the jury. One of the most difficult things a Judge has to do in presiding over a trial by jury is "ruling" on testimony. In Greenleaf's work on evidence, the whole *doctrain* is stated in a very few words, and would seem, to a person without practice, to be plain and quite simple. But we notice that, when we came to apply this *doctrain*, or, in other words, these general rules, to the thousand and one particular and ever-varying cases that came up on trials, we are often perplexed; and the Presiding Judge is called upon to decide, as it were, upon the spur of the moment. And certainly it is quite possible that testimony that, at the time, might seem entirely useless, might, in the end, prove of great value; and if, upon a full and complete survey of the entire case, it should appear to be of *any* value, the defendant is injured; and, if this is disregarded, then *liberty* as regulated by law has suffered. And not only has this party been wronged, but this becomes a *precedent* for all time to oppress others. And hence it is that, in this way, good or bad law comes to operate to save or injure, as the case may be. And be it remembered that, of all the rules of law operating on persons or property in our country, whether written constitutions, acts of Legislatures, or otherwise, the rules that are published from courts of the last resort, like the New York Court of Appeals, are the most numerous, the most valuable and endurable.

This is *common* law, founded in justice,—everlasting justice,—tested by the experience of ages. One of the marked differences between a written code and an unwritten rule is, the code attempts to anticipate and decide in advance; the common law rule applies the rule of justice in the spirit of equity to the transaction as it occurred. And, whenever a Court lays down a rule that does not square with good, sound logic, and is not in accordance with justice, it is cast aside as a mistake, and is not followed. And it is a singular fact that, at this moment we are protected in our persons and property, to a very great extent, by rules of law, that have been promulgated by these courts of last resort in a quiet and unassuming manner; and rules that the mass of mankind do not learn of until, perchance, their rights have been invaded.

The civilized world is governed by the *force* of the wisdom and justice of the decisions of these Judges. Sometimes the uninitiated will, in the heat of excitement, displace a man, as they have in your State, but, sooner or later, good sense will prevail. J. N. R.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.

Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, Declines to Interfere With the Kane County Circuit Court in the Settlement of the Difference Between the Chicago & Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, some years ago, constructed a road on the east side of the Fox River, from the main line to Elgin, a distance of about a mile and three-quarters from the turn of the main line. The land was acquired by purchase or condemnation, and operated the road for a great many years. In 1865 the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, now called the Chicago & Pacific. This Company had the right to construct a road within certain termini,—one of which was the eastern boundary of the State in Cook County,—extending by way of Chicago to the Mississippi River, and made a survey to the Town of Elgin. It claimed the right to enter Elgin and strike the line of the Northwestern Road very near where it turns off, to cross and go up on the east side of the river, and to take a portion of the track appropriated by the Northwestern as a right of way. The claim was disputed, and the Chicago & Pacific Company filed a bill in the Circuit Court of Kane County, stating that it had been unable to agree with the Northwestern upon the point, and asking that, under the law of the State, a portion of the right of way of the Northwestern be condemned for the use of the line of the Chicago & Pacific. While the proceedings were pending, a bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court by Mr. W. G. Wiley, of New York, a stockholder of the Northwestern Company, in which he alleged that the rights and franchises of the Company would be impaired, and his interests as a stockholder jeopardized, by the continuance of the proceedings in the Kane County Circuit Court, and the condemnation on the part of the C. & P. Company, and asked that they be arrested. His main ground was that the C. & P. Company had no right by law to condemn land belonging to the Northwestern Company, because it was a part of the right of way of the latter; and he urged that there was really no necessity for the use of this particular portion of the track by the C. & P. for the purpose of entering or passing through Elgin. Since the bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court, the proceedings in the Kane County Court have gone to decree, a jury having assessed the damages, and the case became *res adjudicata*. Yesterday morning, Judge Drummond delivered his decision on the application of Mr. Wiley, and his opinion was that Mr. Wiley had no right to come to the United States Circuit Court, under the circumstances of the case, and ask that the proceedings of the State Court be interfered with. The proceedings, the Court said, are pending in the State Court, and to issue an injunction would be an unwarrantable interference, which no pressing necessity justified, because an aggrieved party would have his remedy through the appropriate channels. The injunction was therefore refused.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Henry Sullivan was fined $5 by Justice Scully yesterday morning for carrying a pistol.

On Thursday afternoon the McVicker nine defeated the nine from Aiken's Theatre by a score of 9 to 0.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, let the contract for Egan avenue bridge to Fox & Howard for $950.

The Board of Managers of the Newsboys Home will hold a meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, No. 51 LaSalle street.

The Dean, Westlake & Covert Base Ball Club will play the Socials, this afternoon, at the corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

A base ball game for the junior championship of the city was played on Thursday afternoon between the Blue Stocking and Social Clubs, in which the former was victorious by 33 to 21.

C. M. Morton, of Brooklyn, will preach at the North Side Tabernacle, corner of Wells and Ontario streets, to-morrow morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:45. The seats will be free.

A thief named James Carroll, was fined $100 yesterday for assaulting and trying to rob a peddler, W. J. Mintline, of No. 220 Clue Island avenue.

Pupils of the High School classes who were examined for the Normal School, on Thursday, are requested to meet at the Normal School building on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, and bring their singers with them.

Frank Beatly, who accidentally shot little Maggie Collins, on Thursday night, was brought before Justice Scully yesterday morning. The case was continued until the 24th, in bail of $500. The little girl is not seriously hurt.

The Catholic societies who intend to take part in the procession at the laying of the corner stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at the corner of St. John and Lincoln streets, next Sunday, will meet at St. Patrick's Church that afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

Yesterday morning Mrs. G. Frank, of No. 676 Archer avenue, in attempting to light a fire by pouring kerosene oil over some slumbering coals, was seriously burned. Her husband was seriously burned in the hands in attempting to save his wife.

The members of the Young Men's Sodality of the Holy Family Church are requested to meet at their rooms, in St. Ignatius' College, West Twelfth street, to-morrow afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock, to take action on business pertaining to the laying of the corner stone of the Sacred Heart Church.

An adjourned meeting of the Universalist Mission Union will be held at the Synagogue corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, on Sunday the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock in the evening. The subject of discussion will be "The Terms of Christian Fellowship," and addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, Rev. Dr. Forrester, Rev. Mr. Pullman, and Mr. A. G. Throop.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: W. E. Doggett, two-story and basement brick, 68x40 feet, Huron street, west of Wells; W. M. Tureman, two-story and basement stone front, 27x52 feet, Dearborn street, north of Chicago avenue; W. S. Gurney, three-story and basement brick, 80x45 feet, South Water, between Franklin and Lake.

The propeller Erie is the second of a line of thirteen new vessels, forming the Lake & River Line, which will ply between Chicago and Montreal this season, making connection with ocean steamers, and carrying produce and passengers through in twenty-one days. The Erie left last evening with 16,000 bushels of wheat, and a lot of flour.

Mrs. Charles Perkins, who has been missing for some days from her residence, No. 886 Michigan avenue, was found yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. Farnsworth, on Thirty-seventh street. She has been suffering under an attack of temporary insanity. Her friends will be glad to know that her condition is improved.

The mystery in the matter of Susan Denin, Mr. Muir, and the $1,000, cleared up yesterday. An hour after the receipt of the money by Mr. Muir, it was legally attached at the instance of the *Journal* proprietors, to whom Miss Denin owes a little bill, and the Treasurer thought that, under the circumstances, he had better freeze to the money until legal process was had to make him surrender it.

Yesterday morning Daniel Wright was held for further examination in $1,000 bonds by Justice Banyon, for stabbing Joe Lee in the chest at a late hour on Thursday night, on South Clark street. The wound is painful, but not dangerous, and was inflicted with a pocket-knife. Lee was the aggressor, and the stabbing was done in self-defense.

About 6 o'clock last evening a horse attached to a buggy belonging to Mr. John Fraizie, and containing two ladies and two children, took fright at the south end of the Lincoln Park drive, and ran away, until he reached Diversey street, when he turned on Clark and was stopped by some men. No one was hurt and the ladies behaved with commendable equinimity throughout the entire trip.

Officer Cudmore yesterday afternoon found some boys' clothing on the lake shore, at the foot of Harrison street. He watched it for some hours, hoping it would be claimed. He at last took it to the Armory Station. It consisted of two hats, a pair of boots, with a pair of stocks stuck inside, a pair of shoes, a dark-blue vest and coat, and a brown vest and coat. There was nothing in the pockets to indicate who the owners were. The clothing was that of boys about 10 years' old. No pants or shirts were found. It is probable the boys went out in a boat, or went into baths, and were drowned.

The Marshalltown (Iowa) *Times*, of this week, contains a very flattering editorial on the growth of Chicago since the great fire of 1871. The article closes with the following paragraph: "We once thought there was a contest between Chicago and St. Louis, each striving to become the commercial emporium of the mighty Northwest. We think so no longer; if indeed there has been one, it is in the past, and exists no longer save in the imagination of some enthusiastic St. Louisan, faintly dying away in the damp fogs of the Lower Mississippi. Great and glorious is Chicago! and marvelous is the enterprise and never-say-die spirit of her people."

It is really a pity that every issue of the *Journal* should contain some article which shadows forth the infirm and demented condition of its local force. Yesterday, it stated that Superintendent Washburn had been informed by a Police Captain, who had been informed by a Police Sergeant, that a police officer, named John Stift, had been stricken down with the cholera. Nobody felt alarmed, because everybody knows that the *Journal* has never, since it was an infant, given out a startling fact. Upon investigating the matter, it was found that Officer John Stift, of the Huron Street Station, had been suffering for some days from an attack of cholera morbus, but would be ready for duty to-day. It may therefore be stated that, notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the *Journal* and the *Times*, the cholera has not yet appeared in this city.

The Board of Public Works held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and considered the petition of Messrs. Farwell & Co., and others, praying for the removal of the "tar factory" on Monroe street, near Franklin. The Police Commissioners, several Aldermen, and the Corporation Counsel were present. The owner of the establishment, Mr. Barrett, claimed that the business was not hazardous and it did not endanger the surrounding property. After considerable discussion, it was decided to have another meeting, and in the meantime get the opinion of insurance men as to whether the factory is dangerous or not. Tar is not made nor distilled there; the business done is saturating felt with tar for roofing purposes. A large quantity of tar and pitch is kept on hand, but Mr. Barrett offered, if that was objectionable, to reduce the number of barrels so as to render a large fire impossible. He has carried on business there for twenty years and never been burned out, and this fact may prevent the temporary location of the Post Office near Charley Farwell's dry goods store.

The Fire Wardens submitted their annual report to the Board of Police yesterday. They discovered 5,070 violations of the fire ordinance, and received 670 complaints from citizens. They served notices as follows: To alter construction of buildings in course of erection, 267; to take down dangerous structures, 6; walls, 13; smoke-stacks, 88; to build brick basement, 40; chimney, 2,231; to build chimney higher, 161; to construct shed as required by ordinance, 692; to construct fire-proof protection for stove, oven or boiler, 154; to stop erecting wooden buildings in fire limits, 379; to cease enlarging houses with wooden material, 258; to prevent wooden buildings being moved into fire limits, 40; to remove ashes, straw, &c., from premises, 408; to remove explosive oils and gunpowder from premises, 26; to remove stove-pipe from combustible material, 499; to repair delapidated building, 9; to close hatchways after 6 p. m., 52; to repair hatchway, 12; to furnish ventilation for chimney, 48; to furnish stops for chimney flue, 143; to construct fire-proof vaults for shavings at mills and factories, 29; to clean foul chimney, 197; to remove obstructions from fire hydrants, 2; to repair defective chimney, 14; to desist from building fires in streets and on premises, 2; to desist from locating lumber yards in fire limits, 2; miscellaneous notices, 25. Total, 5,965.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Detroit Common Council has passed a stringent ordinance in regard to the blowing of steam-whistles.

—The most outrageous tax to which the people of San Francisco are subject is the charge for water. It is even higher than the charge for gas.

—A clerk at Xenia, Ohio, voted himself $50 back pay, and they jugged him quick as a wink. He can't understand why he hadn't as good a right as a Congressman.

—When "beautiful young women are found lying stone-blind drunk in the streets of Memphis, kind-hearted Christian gentlemen haul them into their door-yard, and set them up against the house to sober off." This is from the *Appeal*.

—The Dundee (Scotland) *Advertiser* appeared in print, the other day, on jute paper, manufactured almost wholly from refuse jute-bagging. The impression is said to have been very neat, though the paper—a defect easily remedied—was too thin and transparent.

—The Des Moines man who wore a hat band inscribed "Sweet potatoe plants for sale," has committed suicide since he heard of the old Illinois farmer who walks around the streets of Springfield with a sign on the seat of his pants, which reads: "Use Brown's patent bee-hive."

—Only 185 feet of the distance between the shore end and lake end of the tunnel remained last Monday and that amount has been steadily decreasing since then. It is intended to commence pumping the water out of the shore end this week, and if nothing happens to prevent the tunnel will be completed under a month's time.—*Cleveland Leader*.

—The Houghton (Lake Superior) *Gazette* laughs at the ado made by the Pacific coast press over the gold-yield of mines, set down at $1,500 to $2,000 per day, whilst the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mines, in the neighborhood of Houghton, last month produced $20,000 worth of copper per day, and still keeps up that rate.

—How is this for high in the "cool North?" The Houghton (Lake Superior) *Mining Gazette* says that on the 8th inst. the mercury there reached ninety in the shade, and the mosquitoes were lively, full-voiced, and more than numerous. On the same day there was ice enough in Marquette bay to interfere with the progress of a steamer.

—Grading out in California, in the San Diego country, must be exciting business. The *World*, of San Diego, mentions an instance where the workmen grading for a railway near that city, came upon a colony of tarantulas. These venomous spiders attacked the Irishmen and actually drove the men into the water, the only safe retreat against those animals.

—Newspapers think it strange that the Mobile and Ohio Road has had such wonderful immunity from fatal accidents. The reason is plain. Its trains can't do mischief. If they leave the track there are no embankments to descend. It traverses a level plain, from the Mississippi to Mobile Bay, which will become, in future years, the choicest abiding place of civilized man. It is now given over in part to the dominiation of savages, and districts along its route, naturally most attractive, are half desolate.

—A curious presentiment is mentioned in connection with the drowning of three school boys at Norwalk, Conn., June 7. The day before the accident, Dr. Hays, an assistant teacher, remarked to a fellow-teacher: "I have dreamed two nights in succession that three of our boys were drowned. It is very foolish to speak of it, but somehow it haunts me, and please have a care to the boys when on the water." When Charley White, the first boy who reached the house after the accident, came in drenched with water, the Doctor exclaimed: "How bad is it? who is drowned?" and fell fainting into White's arms.

—The young man on the Indianapolis *Journal* who wrote this will soon graduate if he keeps on: A strange story came to the ears of a reporter for the *Journal*, a few days since, which is vouched for by several well-known prominent citizens who are cognizant of the facts. A Mr. James Shepherd lost his right foot at the ankle joint some months ago, by a railroad accident. While amputation was being performed, a pet female dog watched the operation closely, and seemed in great distress that her master should suffer so. Afterwards the dog gave birth to a litter of puppies, every one of which was born with the right fore foot, just at the ankle, missing.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CARD.

O'Connor & Baynes, successors to O'Connor, Baynes & Naughton, give notice that they will not be responsible for debts contracted by Patrick Naughton, late of O'Connor, Baynes & Naughton, said firm having dissolved partnership 14th inst. Also, that said Patrick Naughton has no authority to collect any money in the name of the late or present firm. O'CONNOR & BAYNES.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS.

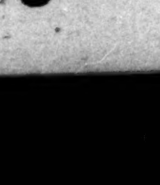
30 CTS. PER SQ. FOOT

For Walnut-framed Screens; 25 cts. for Stained. Flower Stands, wholesale and retail, and all kinds of Wire Work.

SMITH & BURKART,

55 CLARK-ST.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Cool and Comfortable IN THE HOTTEST WEATHER.

The Best Ventilated Theatre in America. A Cool Draft from Every Side. Lighted by Chemical Process. No Blazing to Heat the Atmosphere. No Fans Necessary.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY!

The Great Spectacular Opera,

ZOLOE!

This Afternoon and Evening.

The Bergers, Russell, and all the Stars appear.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16, and until further notice, the brilliant young artiste,

Katie Putnam,

In a new and beautiful Society Drama by FREDERIC BOCK, ESQ.,

BLADE O' GRASS!

Blade O' Grass, Miss Lucy, Klaus Koltz, Lady Brightly, ...KATIE PUTNAM.

With new and original Songs and Dances.

Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 16. Saturday Matinee.

CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager.

WITH

24 POPULAR ARTISTS!

8 BRILLIANT COMEDIANS!

5 TALENTED VOCALISTS!

And Full Brass Band.

Prices as usual. Reserved Seats on sale at Box Office.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

This (Saturday) afternoon and night, positively the last performances of the beautiful Society Comedy,

GAME OF LOVE,

Embracing the entire strength of the Mammoth Company. Monday, June 23, first appearance of Mr. BELVIL RYAN, who has been expressly engaged to impersonate his great character, "Eccles," in Robertson's favorite society drama, CASTE. Also, first appearance of Miss SUSAN DENIN as the "Marquise." Miss SYDNEY COWELL as Polly Eccles, Mr. GEO. GIDDENS as Sam Gerridge, their original characters.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

LAST GRAND MATINEE AND LAST NIGHT OF

Moran & Manning's Minstrels,

This (Saturday) Evening, June 21.

Don't fail to see them. It is positively their LAST APPEARANCE.

A Grand Programme for their Closing Performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

An entire change of Bill, and first appearance of

MISS MINNIE LODER,

MISS ANNIE YEAMANS, LITTLE JENNIE YEAMANS, and the New Drama,

98!

Matinee—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $28.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent.

Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

Batavia..........June 21 | Java..........July 2
Russia..........June 25 | Parthia..........July 5
Calabria..........June 28 | Cuba..........July 9

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, June 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Thursday, June 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, June 28, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $70 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports..........$30.00 Currency.

Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,

32 South Clark-st., corner Lake.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 25.
ALABAMA..........Wednesday, July 23.
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, July 23.
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........May 29
GLAMORGAN..........June 18

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$80 currency
Second Cabin..........55 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

The Great Remedies for Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength, and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.,) 143 New Bond-st., London, and all Chemists. NOTE.—Name and trademark on each bottle.

SUMMER RESORT.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia,

Famous for their Alterative Waters and Fashionable Patronage, are Now Open.

They are 2,000 feet above tide water, affording entire relief from prostrating summer heat. Capacity for accommodating 2,000 persons. Charges, $3.50 per day, $21 per week, and $85 per month.

We are also proprietors of the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, 18 miles from the White, known for their Nervine Tonic Waters and bathing advantages.

White Sulphur Water kept here for the use of visitors without extra charge.

The route to these Springs from all points in the West will be to Cincinnati by rail; thence by first-class packet-boat to Huntington (350 miles), and thence by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to the White Sulphur.

Pamphlet can be had for both watering places at this office, and also at the drug stores of Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, and Gale & Blocki, Chicago, Ill.

RATES:

White Sulphur, per day, $3.50; week, $21; month, $85.

Sweet Chalybeate, per day, $3; month, $70.

For tickets, apply to Ticket Agent, Union Depot.

GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S

DEER PARK HOTEL,

Garrett County, Maryland.

A delightful summer retreat in the Allegheny Mountains, twenty-eight hundred feet above tide water, will be ready for guests July 1, 1873. Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Croquet and Quoit Grounds, Boarding and Livery Stables, Baths—hot, cold, and shower. A first-class orchestra connected with the house.

Terms, $3 per day; $20 per week; $75 per month. Special terms made with families for longer periods. Children under ten years of age and nurses, half price.

Round trip excursion tickets good till October 31, at reduced rates, for particulars, address

H. M. KINSLEY,

Gen'l Manager Hotels B. & O. R. R. Co., Cumberland, Md.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

RHODE ISLAND.

SEASON OF 1873.

On the European Plan.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort situated on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 23. To meet the growing demands of the public, the capacity of the house has been increased since last season, by the addition of a number of rooms, all large, airy, and newly-furnished. A new Restaurant of an increased seating capacity has also been added. Eight steamboats a day from Providence and Newport. For information in regard to terms, etc., address CITY HOTEL, Providence, R. I.

L. H. HUMPHREYS, Prop.

"ISLES OF SHOALS."

THE OCEANIC,

STAR ISLAND.

This new and elegant Hotel will open July 1, 1873, with ample accommodations for five hundred guests.

The location, scenery, climate, and facilities for boating, bathing, and fishing are unsurpassed. A first-class physician will be connected with the house.

TERMS:

Transient Board, $3.50 to $4.00 per day.

Weekly Board, $3.00 to $3.50 per day.

Monthly Board, $2.50 to $3.00 per day.

Communications, until June 29, may be addressed to F. W. HILTON, Box 518, Boston, Mass.; after that date to Star Island, Isles of Shoals, N. H.

FRANK W. HILTON, Manager.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‖*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	† 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	§ 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	2:20 a. m.	6:15 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:20 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:20 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:10 p. m.	5:20 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:20 p. m.	§10:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....	$12.00	Sunday..........	$2.50
Tri-Weekly........	6.00	Weekly..........	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Spectacular opera, "Zoloe." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Game of Love." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Blade O'Grass." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination. Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Moran & Manning's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Cal Wagner's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, June 21, 1873.

The Inspectors of Election who allowed Susan B. Anthony to vote have been fined $55 each.

Secretary Belknap has ordered that search be made through the vaults of the War Department to see whether it is true, as lately stated, that the valuable records left there by Secretary Stanton have been stolen.

The cholera has reached Paducah, Ky., where there were six deaths yesterday out of forty cases. There were 33 deaths in Memphis day before yesterday and 24 yesterday, nearly all of them from cholera. This is the largest mortality since the epidemic of 1866, and consequently the city is in a bad fright.

In accordance with the practice of the Department, the Comptroller of the Currency, without giving any warning, called, last May, upon the twenty National Banks of Chicago for a statement of their condition, and the main points of their reports in reply are given in the Washington dispatches.

Michigammi, a mining settlement of 800 inhabitants on the shore of Lake Superior, took fire Thursday from the burning woods which surrounded it, and was destroyed. The people to save their lives sought refuge in the lake, but a number were overtaken by the flames; eight bodies have been found, and more are known to have perished. To add to the sorrowful plight of the people, they are cut off from communication by rail and telegraph, as the great heat has warped the rails and burned down the wires.

The managers of the principal railroads running north, west, and south from Chicago came to a conclusion, yesterday, regarding the free-pass system, and signed a paper agreeing to issue no more passes except to their own employes and their families traveling on their own roads. All passes now outstanding will be allowed to continue in force until their expiration, Dec. 31, and will not be renewed. The agreement does not extend to cases where the companies are required to issue passes by virtue of leases of other lines, or in pursuance of written contracts previously made.

The new dam in the Illinois River, which, when completed, will extend the business of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, at all seasons, to the mouth of the river, is to be placed about one mile below Copperas Creek landing, according to the decision of the Canal Commissioners, and the United States Engineer who is superintending the work of the Federal Government in the improvement of the river. The Legislature at its last session appropriated the net receipts of the canal to the construction of this dam, and it is expected that the $100,000 appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the Illinois River will also be spent on this work.

The Kewanee *Independent*, the Geneseo *Republic*, and the Aledo *Banner* have fallen under a species of proscription at the hands of the Craig men, because they happened to support Judge Lawrence in the recent Judicial election. It appears that this species of intimidation has been applied in some cases to business men who are not publishers of newspapers. Such behavior is exactly the same as that which the Ku-Klux law was intended to suppress and prevent in the South, and if resorted to in an election for members of Congress would subject the persons resorting to it to indictment. It is needless to say that no good cause needs the services of proscriptionists, and that any party which resorts to such measures of coercion will alienate all right-thinking men, and force them to side with the opponents of such a party, in order to save the substantial features of republican government, which are, after all, of more consequence than the principles upon which a railroad freight-tariff is constructed.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday. Mess pork was panicky, declining $1.00 per brl, but closed firmer at $14.90@15.00 cash, and $15.00 seller July. Lard was dull, and 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.25@8.30 cash, and $8.30@8.32½ seller July. Meats were quiet and easier at 6⅛@6¼c for shoulders; 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 8¾@8⅞c for short clear, and 9½@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were active, and advanced 1c, to 6½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was active and easier. Wheat was quiet and ½c higher, closing tame at $1.19¼ cash, and $1.15⅞ seller July. Corn was active and weak, declining 3c, but closed firmer at 27c seller the month, and 31⅝c seller July. Oats were active and steady, closing at 25½c cash and 26½c seller July. Rye was quiet and firmer at 60@61c. Barley was dull and lower at 50@53c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were active and higher, advancing to $4.20@4.65. Cattle and sheep were unchanged.

New Orleans complains, and not unreasonably that it is blockaded by its bar, as thoroughly as United States gunboats did it during the war. The accumulation of drift in the channels at the mouth of the Mississippi is growing worse every day, and nothing is done to remove it. Vessels of over seventeen feet draught are unable to pass up the river, and must unload and receive their cargoes in lighters which are towed to and from the city. Temporary relief might be got by dredging the channels; Congress made sufficient appropriations for the work, but the towboat-men, who, of course, profit by the present order of things, have "influence" enough to prevent anything being done. The storehouses are full of produce which cannot find vessels to take it away; not many weeks ago it was stated that there was enough tobacco in store to load twenty of the largest vessels; in the two months of April and March as many as fifty vessels were kept waiting below the bar for weeks at a time seeking entrance. There is no doubt that if navigation were free the cotton trade alone would give employment to four times the number of sea-going vessels that now sail from New Orleans.

THE NEW FREIGHT TARIFFS.

We print elsewhere the new schedule of rates adopted by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to conform to the new law requiring a larger rate for the greater distance. It will be seen, on examination of the schedule, that the principle has been adopted of fixing a certain rate per mile for the various classes of freight, and then applying this rate by sections of two miles and a half up to twenty-five miles, and to sections of five miles for distances exceeding twenty-five miles. When the stations do not correspond with the division into sections, a rate will be hereafter fixed corresponding to the mean of the higher and lower sectional rate on either side. Probably no fairer interpretation of the law could be made than this, as it corresponds not only to the letter but to the spirit. The application of this tariff will test the effect of the *pro rata* provision, bring out its merits, and show its defects. There are already evidences all along the line of the roads running north and south that the increase of rates at competing points is producing a spirit of opposition to the law which did not exist at the time of its adoption; and in some places, where there was a demand for the passage of just such a law, there is now a disposition to condemn those who voted for it. If, on the other hand, the advantages of the law shall be found to exceed the defects which are already apparent, the majority of the people will probably insist upon its retention, and the losers by the change will have to submit.

One of the first of the noticeable results of applying the law is the abandonment of the Quincy trade by the Burlington Road. It was known at the outset that the road could bring this trade to Chicago and comply with the law without carrying the freight of the intermediate points at a loss. The Quincy trade which has heretofore come to Chicago will henceforth go to St. Louis. This result was obvious before the law was passed. But the road can carry Iowa and Missouri freight at such rates as will enable it to recover in those States what it loses at Quincy. It is held that, as the right to regulate commerce between the States is vested in Congress, the Illinois law can assert no control over the commerce of Iowa *in transitu*. The result of this policy, if it holds, will be to give Keokuk the advantage of two markets in contending for the trade of the country adjacent to both cities. In this way, trade-centres will be disturbed. Chicago, Quincy, and the business of the Burlington Road will all be more or less injured, and Keokuk alone will derive a benefit from the disturbance.

As between the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, the question will arise whether the Illinois Central Road will be permitted to carry freight to St. Louis, Bloomington, and other competing points, at the same rate as the Alton Road carries it. Common sense and common justice would decide that it should have this privilege, but whether or not the law may be so construed remains to be decided. The Illinois Central has to make up its tariff with reference to its entire line, extending as far as Cairo. It cannot afford to sacrifice its other business, which it would have to do, by conforming its tariff to the rates that the Alton Road can establish, on account of its shorter run. If the law cannot be construed in such a way as to permit the Illinois Central to carry freight to Bloomington and St. Louis as low as the Chicago & Alton Road carries it, without prejudice to its tariff at other points, the St. Louis, Bloomington, and the other competing points are left at the mercy of one road, as regards this particular traffic, though the other points on the Illinois Central Road are in no wise benefited by the restriction.

Another point in controversy is in reference to through freights passing over connecting lines. For instance, the Burlington Road connects at a given point with a shorter road running to the Illinois River. The Burlington Road has a cheaper tariff than the connecting line, because it does a larger amount of business and can afford to make better rates. The question, then, is whether freight shipped by that route to the Illinois River, so that it goes further by the Burlington Road than by the other, may be shipped according to the Burlington Road's cheaper rate, or must be governed, when it leaves that road, by the short road's higher local tariff? If the latter, then the whole line must abandon its business at that point, as the competition of the river will prevent it from carrying freight at the higher rate which the law requires to be charged.

These and other knotty points arising out of the new law will be referred to the Railroad Commissioners first; but their decision will not be final. In the meantime, the Toledo & Wabash Road, which runs partly in Illinois and partly in Indiana, has resolved to anticipate the action of the Indiana Legislature, and apply the *pro rata* principle, which it is forced to apply in Illinois, all along the line. It might as well begin in this way, for it is a foregone conclusion that the Indiana and Ohio Legislatures will pass the same kind of law before long, since its practical effect will be to put up a high fence on their western boundaries which the Illinois farmers will not be able to scale until the products of Indiana and Ohio shall have been shipped eastward. If this cut-throat policy is to be tried, it is not at all improbable that it will lead to a demand upon Congress to interpret and establish its right to regulate commerce between the States, which could be exercised in this case only by virtually defeating the *pro rata* principle as applied to through freights passing over several different States.

The *Alta California* recently printed some statistics concerning the arrivals and departures of Chinamen to and from San Francisco, which are of special interest in connection with the recent Chinese troubles in that city. From other statistics, which are furnished by the Custom-House, it appears that during the past twenty years there have been 135,399 arrivals and 61,909 departures, showing a net gain of 74,490. Out of this number, not less than 10,000 have left by railroad for Nevada, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and the States east of the Rocky Mountains. The deaths are estimated to amount to 2,500, which leaves the entire present Chinese population of the State 62,500, or an average increase of 3,086 per annum. As the white population of the State increases annually about 25,000 by immigration, and about 50,000 by births, or twenty-five times as fast as the Chinese, the ridiculousness of the scare, lest the Chinese overrun the State, is made apparent.

THE HOT-CORN CASE.

The disclosure made yesterday in relation to "hot corn" in certain bins in one of the Chicago elevators is so well calculated to bring the credit of the city into disgrace, that immediate measures should be taken to prevent a repetition of such a proceeding. Public notice was given, by advertisement in the papers, that the corn in certain designated bins in two elevators of the North Side warehouse combination was hot, and that the contents of these bins numbered 55,000 bushels. The announcement had an instant effect upon the value of the corn in store and the corn market generally. There were, on the day this advertisement appeared, over 4,000,000 bushels of corn in store in Chicago. The depreciation of this stock of corn is now an average of 11 cents a bushel, or 30 per cent, equal to the annihilation of the whole value of over 1,000,000 bushels. During the interval since that announcement, 1,000,000 bushels, previously shipped, has arrived here, and another million bushels has been purchased, both suffering the enormous decline. The decline also followed the corn in transit between Chicago and New York, and, to some extent, the corn at all points in the East. As a whole, there was probably a fall of 11 cents per bushel on not less than 10,000,000 bushels of corn, equal to the annihilation of value in the hands of the holders of $1,100,000.

What was the justification for this announcement that so heavily shook the market? Ordinarily, when an announcement of hot corn is made, the holders of the warehouse receipts hasten to sell them at such discount as may be demanded. The practice has been for the warehousemen, acting through their brokers, to buy up the receipts for this discredited corn, after which the hot corn ceased to exist. In the case of one of these elevators, however, the holders of the receipts at this time changed the practice; they presented their receipts for the 23,000 bushels of corn posted as "hot," when it appeared that there were only 1,500 bushels of corn in any way affected in the elevator, and that this was damaged not more than 2 cents on the bushel, while all the rest was perfectly sound. The other discredited elevator has not yet been heard from. Now the entire actual damage sustained by all the corn in that elevator did not exceed $30, and yet the advertisement that corn to the amount of 23,000 bushels was hot had the effect of robbing holders of corn to the extent of $1,100,000 or more.

The time has not been long since false alarms of hot corn were part of the trade. Hot corn was then a regular business. On one occasion, within the memory of most of the present generation, all corn in a certain warehouse was declared to be hot, and the amount was very large. There was an immediate sacrifice of receipts, which the warehousemen purchased. The holders of receipts for a small portion of the corn declared to be hot concluded to draw their corn out and ship it, and, when they sent the vessel to the warehouse, there was not corn enough of any kind in the establishment, hot or cold, to meet the receipts. There had been no hot corn, and the trick was resorted to to enable the warehousemen to buy up an over-issue of receipts at a large discount.

We do not mean to be understood as intimating that there has been anything corrupt or dishonest in this transaction. The well-established character of Mr. Hiram Wheeler, who is at the head of the warehouse combination, perhaps excludes any presumption of that kind; but the people beyond the city, and even in the city, will fail to distinguish between two cases having many similar features. And for this reason an instant remedy should be adopted. It would have been infinitely cheaper for the Board of Trade to have purchased all the corn in that elevator and thrown it into the lake, than have it go forth that the alarm of hot corn was false, and that the great loss and depreciation in the market should have fallen upon people who deal with this city in good faith.

That the condition of hot corn can be prevented by the employment in warehouses of machinery for the ventilation, drying, and cleaning of the corn from time to time, is conceded. Why should it not be adopted? Why should it not be made compulsory? Why should not the warehousemen themselves provide it, giving to their customers full security against hot corn, for which the public will as readily pay as they do for any other insurance. We insist that the Board of Trade cannot, in justice to their own character, nor in justice to the character of the city, permit this disgraceful business to go unnoticed, nor without a strong effort to provide a preventive against its future repetition. It was hoped that the odium once attaching to the warehouse business had passed away forever; but this transaction, innocent as it may be, is calculated to revive it with increased force in all parts of the country.

BUTLER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Reports from Massachusetts indicate that there is actually no opposition to the Republican nomination of Gen. Butler for Governor of Massachusetts. This is presumably the result of a compact between the Republican politicians of that State, of which we heard more or less at the time Secretary Boutwell was elected to the United States Senate. Gen. Butler met with obstinate and successful opposition two years ago when he started out in the Gubernatorial race, and it is fair to presume that the same opposition would assert itself now if it were not in consideration of some agreement within the party, adopted with the purpose of a satisfactory distribution of the offices, and of maintaining harmony among the party leaders. A Republican majority of 75,000 is claimed in Massachusetts, so that, if Gen. Butler's ambition is not contested in convention, it is tolerably certain that he will be elected. Those holding individual objections to voting for him will scarcely be numerous enough to overcome the influence of so large a party majority and the extraordinary efforts that will be made to save the party in Massachusetts, even at the expense of electing Butler Governor. There is little prospect that Butler will voluntarily draw off from the field. To do so now and for the second time would be to acknowledge that he was personally too objectionable to his own party to secure the position which he has demanded as his reward for party services. We may, therefore, reasonably look forward to Gen. Butler's candidature, and probably to his election.

There are just two ways of regarding this prospect, viz: Either as the ultimate attaining of good by that severe process of purification which supplies the maximum of evil as a warning; or as a disgrace to the whole country and an injury to Massachusetts which that State cannot afford to inflict. In the first case, the election of Gen. Butler as Governor of Massachusetts would definitely determine the responsibility of the Republican party for the individual and official corruption that has been developed under its domination. Gen. Butler stands before the country as the avowed champion of all that the people have united in condemning. He was the attorney of Oakes Ames in the House; he was the father and most active champion of the salary-grab; he has played the part of parasite to the President in face of his declared contempt for him; and he is, to-day, the type, in the minds of nine-tenths of the people, of the political ruffian, ready at all times to grab and scramble for all the advantages that fall in the way of the politician. If the Republican party take up this representative of modern political infamy, and deliberately present him as their candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, the event will have a national significance. It will be an open party recognition of what has already been charged,—that the organization is sustained solely for the purpose of seizing and dividing the spoils. The issue of the life or death of the present Republican party will then be more fairly made up than it has ever been before, and it will come before the country to decide whether or not the politicians are stronger than the people.

On the other side, it is doubtful whether the country can stand the increased pressure of such a test. If it should result favorably to the politicians in Massachusetts, which is likely to be the case, it would encourage them in the commission of still bolder outrages upon the people, which it would require a long time to remedy, with great suffering and sore dissensions meanwhile. The Springfield *Republican* says, and says truly, that Gen. Butler's agency in securing the salary-grab would be sufficient to defeat him in any Western State. Then Gen. Butler's election in Massachusetts will be a direct insult to the popular sentiment of the West, which Massachusetts, as the largest of the New England States, cannot afford to give. This sentiment of opposition to salary-grabs, to Credit Mobiliers, and to official knavery of all descriptions, exists in the West to a degree which the Republican party of Massachusetts and the New England States utterly fails to appreciate when it consents that the programme shall be carried out which includes the election of Gen. Butler.

Gen. Butler is a nightmare to the Republican party. On the one side, he has its official indorsement from headquarters which the party does not dare to disturb for fear of rupturing some of its most dangerous elements. On the other side, it can only proceed in the direction outlined at the risk of confirming its reputation as a party of corruption, with no other excuse for existence than a division of the spoils. If it goes ahead with Butler, it will break upon the rock of popular disgust. If it tries to throw him over, it loses the ballast of his friends and adherents who are chief among those holding the concern together on its present basis. The retribution which Gen. Butler is pretty sure to bring in either case may yet atone, in part, for his past political sins.

MISS ANTHONY'S FIASCO.

We doubt whether Miss Anthony will receive any considerable degree of sympathy in her present martyrdom, outside of her own particular clique of admirers and followers. A reformer who deliberately sets herself against law and order and ordinary consistency, and rushes into a breach without judgment or sense, rarely excites commiseration when she comes to grief. This has been especially true of Miss Anthony since her arrest for illegal voting. Almost the entire fraternity and sorosis of advocates of women's rights, feeling that she was in a ridiculous place, have left her to fight out her battle alone, and she has come out vanquished. The decision of Judge Hunt is an eminently sensible one, and his treatment of the case was dignified. His refusal to send the case to the jury was proper, as there were no questions of fact to be decided. The admission was made that she was a woman and that she had voted. It was clearly enough a violation of the State statutes, and that the State statutes were sufficiently broad to cover the case had already been declared by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Louisiana Abattoir and the Myra Bradwell cases.

The crowning mistake which Miss Anthony made was in attempting to capture the ballot by force, and the mistake was as fatal as that committed by those misguided creatures who seek to take the Kingdom of Heaven by violence. This forcible attack upon suffrage has long been threatened by the leaders of the movement. It has been more than once dimly indicated by Mrs. Stanton. Year after year passed by, however, and the champion did not appear who was to seize the banner, shout the battle-cry of freedom, and storm the stronghold. The rats had many meetings and counseled long and noisily before they could find the gallant rodent who would agree to tie the bell to the cat. At last Miss Anthony, with more zeal than wisdom, undertook the work, and the rest stood by at a safe distance. The result is apparent, and is probably satisfactory to every one but Miss Anthony.

We do not know that there is any particular consolation we can offer Miss Anthony in her sore straits, except that she has enjoyed one of man's rights—the right to vote illegally and be punished for it. No other woman has ever enjoyed it, so that she has the advantage of being singular in this respect, if that can be called an advantage. She also has the consolation of knowing that she has escaped with a lighter punishment than is usual in such cases. An unfortunate masculine wretch who should perpetrate this offense would, in all probability, go to the Penitentiary, unless pardoned by the President. Miss Anthony got off with a fine of $100, and the Court, with a fair show of gallantry, added, "There is no order that you stand committed until the fine is paid," so that Miss Anthony, if she does not hold real estate upon which a lien can attach, may go through life with an unreceipted bill for that amount to show for her martyrdom. The only feature of sadness in the case is the fact that she couldn't have her own way. She demanded that the full rigor of the law should be applied to her case, and got a very mild punishment. This was hard. She has been a martyr without a martyrdom. She has been punished without stripes. She has no wounds to exhibit when she once more takes the stump and tells the story of her wrongs. It was a sorry ending of her grand crusade. There were all the elements of a tragedy in it,—the arrest by the minions of the law, the loneliness of the prison cell, the fiery harangue to the tyrant Judge, and the majestic fiat of justice. All these elements of man's ingratitude and cruelty might have been wrought up into an epic that would have fired the universal heart, and through all her days she would have been looked upon as the victim of masculine oppression, who had suffered all the wrongs of woman in herself. Instead of this heroic denouement, her exit from the stage is very commonplace at best. And, worst of all, she has dragged three poor male wretches into the same miserable plight, who have been found guilty of receiving the illegal vote, and thereby violating the law. It may be possible that Miss Anthony may have thought she had the right to vote, but the three Inspectors knew better. It would have been only simple justice if the full penalty of the law had been adjudged in the case of Miss Anthony, and the three Inspectors had been compelled to serve it out.

The plight in which Miss Anthony finds herself should teach her and all the other advocates of woman's rights a useful lesson. It should show them the folly of attempting to carry out their notions by breaking the laws of the land. It should also convince them that, if they wish to obtain the privilege of suffrage, there is but one way to do it, and that is by the enlightenment of the people. They have got to prove to the people that it is right and proper and conducive to public good that they should vote. They must so influence legislation that the law shall give them this right. Until this is done, any attempt to catch the right of suffrage in a trap, or to carry it by storm, will end in the same discomfiture which has overtaken Miss Anthony. They will find, as she has found, that it is a very serious matter to run full tilt against the law, and that nothing is gained by such headstrong folly.

Allen County, Ohio, is the centre of Democracy in that State. The people there have never faltered in their devotion to their party. The other counties in that district are peopled with the same unrelenting, unchanging, devoted members of the Democratic party. Billy Munger, who opposed negro suffrage on the ground that negroes were not members of the human family, represented that district in Congress for many years. It is now represented by Charles N. Lamison. On the 16th of June these Democrats of Allen County held a monster convention at Lima, and adopted, among other things, the following unmistakable declarations:

WHEREAS, The open, high-handed, and glaring corruption of the servants of the people, in squandering the public bonds upon pet corporations, in the Credit Mobilier frauds, and in the action of the Congress of the United States in and about the passage of the infamous act commonly called the "Salary bill," by which the servants of the people purloined from the Public Treasury a vast sum of money over and above the amount for which they agreed to serve them, it now becomes the duty of the people, made imperative by every consideration of manhood, self-respect, and self-preservation, to arise in their might, irrespective of former political alliances, and hurl from power and position every man whose honor has been so cheaply exchanged for pelf, as no longer fit to be intrusted with the affairs of a free and enlightened people; and

WHEREAS, Corruption, in appalling proportions, pervades all the political avenues of the country, so that public confidence is almost entirely obliterated; and whereas, the sole purpose of the Democratic party is, and ought to be, the promotion of the public interests and the preservation of the honor of the people; and whereas, *both of the political parties have demonstrated that they are powerless to check or control the existing tendency* toward the utter demoralization of the politics of the country,

This distinct and formal confession that the Democratic party is as unable to check or control the existing general tendency to corruption was followed by a declaration of war upon the regular organization of the party in the State, a repudiation of the Democratic State Convention, and a call for an independent convention opposed to both the old parties, on the 30th of July. They indorse the conduct of Lamison up to the time he took the extra pay, and demand of him that he return the money to the Treasury, and that at the next session he vote to repeal the increased-salary law, or that he resign.

The Leavenworth *Times* is edited by Mr. D. R. Anthony, a brother of Miss Susan B. Anthony. In a recent issue of that journal the editor makes the following charge:

During the War of the Rebellion, and while Delahay was managing the now famous Brown confiscation cases, he made offers to us to confiscate a mortgage of $2,500, which Clinck Cockrill, of Platte County, held upon a lot belonging to us in this city. While we would ordinarily have been willing to have saved a few dollars, yet we could not see the propriety of a United States District Judge dishonoring his office by soliciting business in this way. Mr. Cockrill had always been a kind friend to us, and, while it was represented to us that $1,000 or $1,500 might be saved by the confiscation, we failed to see the justice of swindling a personal friend. Since the exposure of the Brown case, we can see more plainly that the Judge had a personal interest in increasing the number of such cases. The proof goes to show that the Judge drew his share of the profits of all such cases regularly. He didn't make anything out of old Uncle Clinck.

Judge Delahay is the same Judge who ordered Mr. Brown out of court when the latter undertook to ascertain judicially what had become of the funds realized from the sale of his confiscated property. Investigation in the United States Circuit Court of Kansas (Judge Dillon) proved that the largest share of these funds had gone to Gov. Osborn, a son-in-law of Judge Delahay's. Judge Delahay is also one of the three United States Judges—Durell and Sherman being the other two—whose cases Congress has never yet found time to investigate.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Semi-official announcement is made of the names of the fourteen Senators and thirty-two Representatives who had, to June 17, refunded their back-pay into the Treasury, to the amount of $192,017.34 (an average of $4,174), viz.:

SENATORS—14.

Henry B. Anthony, of R.I.	Hannibal Hamlin, of Me.
Thos. F. Bayard, of Del.	Daniel D. Pratt, of Ind.
Eugene Casserly, of Cal.	Carl Schurz, of Mo.
Zach. Chandler, of Mich.	John Scott, of Pa.
Reuben E. Fenton, of N.Y.	Charles Sumner, of Mass.
Thos. W. Ferry, of Mich.	Allen G. Thurman, of O.
F.T. Frelinghuysen, of N.J.	Henry Wilson, of Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES—32.

J. Allen Barber, of Wis.	Michael C. Kerr, of Ind.
John Coburn, of Ind.	John Lynch, of Me.
Aylett R. Cotton, of Iowa.	Geo. W. McCrary, of Iowa.
Samuel S. Cox, of N. Y.	Alex. Mitchell, of Wis.
John M. Crebs, of Ill.	James Monroe, of Ohio.
Chas. B. Farwell, of Ill.	Eli Perry, of N. Y.
G. A. Finkelnburg, of Mo.	Wm. R. Roberts, of N. Y.
William P. Frye, of Me.	Jere. M. Rusk, of Wis.
James A. Garfield, of O.	Philetus Sawyer, of Wis.
Eugene Hale, of Me.	Walter L. Sessions, of N.Y.
Geo. A. Halsey, of N. J.	H. H. Starkweather, of Ct.
John B. Hawley, of Ill.	Wash. Townsend, of Pa.
Joseph R. Hawley, of Ct.	William H. Upson, of Ohio.
Gerry W. Hazelton, of Wis.	Henry Waldron, of Mich.
John Hill, of N. J.	Wm. A. Wheeler, of N. Y.
Wm. S. Holman, of Ind.	Charles W. Willard, of Vt.

The appearance in this list of Senator Hamlin ends all doubt as to him; and the names, also, of Representatives Charles B. Farwell, Michael C. Kerr, John Lynch, Walter L. Sessions, and Washington Townsend, must be a pleasing surprise to their constituents. Other names, however, are notably missing, as follows:

SENATORS—6.

James L. Alcorn, of Miss.	Alex. Ramsey, of Minn.
George F. Edmunds, of Vt.	John Sherman, of Ohio.
Oliver P. Morton, of Ind.	George G. Wright, of Iowa.

REPRESENTATIVES—9.

George E. Harris, of Miss	Ellis H. Roberts, of N. Y.
Clinton L. Merriam, of N. Y	Wm. P. Sprague, of Ohio.
Wm. M. Merrick, of Md.	Thomas Swann, of Md.
John A. Peters, of Me.	Jere M. Wilson, of Md.
Clarkson N. Potter, of N. Y.	

These fifteen persons have encouraged a public impression, directly by their own announcements or indirectly by their newspaper organs, that they had already, or would upon the first arrival of their drafts, refund the extra pay into the Treasury. The Indianapolis *Journal* spoke authoritatively as to Oliver P. Morton; the St. Paul *Press* spoke with equal point and purpose for Alexander Ramsey. Mr. Ellis H. Roberts (now in Europe) spoke, directly for himself, in his own Utica *Herald*, and also for Mr. Merriam, of an adjoining district. Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, was one of the very first to announce his intention, and Mr. Potter, of New York, published, early in March, his own letter to the Sergeant-at-Arms, as if (he being a famous lawyer) to set a pattern to all the rest of how to do it. The conscious rectitude of John Sherman and George F. Edmunds has won for them much admiration in Ohio and Vermont and elsewhere. Alcorn and Harris are, and have been, announcing their virtues on the stump in Mississippi, where a general election now impends. But the case of John A. Peters is unaccountable. He was announced to have refunded as a condition precedent to his appointment as Supreme Judge by the Governor of Maine, who, it was said, would not else have appointed him. Did Mr. Peters think better of it after he had been sworn in as Judge?

It will be understood that this list of names at the Treasury is not official, and, it may be, injustice will be done to some whose names should appear. But the list, as given, fits to the official announcement of forty-six contributors, and is made public through channels that claim to be surrounded with peculiar caution. In any event it is time, now, for six Senators and nine Representatives to rise and explain, personally or by their next friends.

The open revolt of the Democracy of Allen County—a Democratic stronghold in Ohio and the home of Congressman Lamison—has produced a genuine and far-reaching sensation in that State. The County Convention met at Lima, June 16, and unanimously resolved that neither the Republican nor the Democratic party was now able to "check or control the existing tendency toward the utter demoralization of the politics of the country;" therefore, that the people, without regard to party, be invited to a mass convention at Columbus, July 30, a week before the regular Democratic Convention, the call of which is utterly repudiated. The Toledo *Blade* (Administration) says:

The Convention was largely attended, the leaders of the party in very township being present, and those not in the secrets of the party managers well knew that something unusual was about to transpire. The Committee on Resolutions embraced the really representative men of the party in the county. . . . These old wheel-horses of Allen County—the "Old Guard," as Pugh calls them, and with whom he promised to open his terrific batteries in the last campaign, but did not—have kicked entirely out of the traces. By thus repudiating the party, they hope to succeed in affiliating with the Granges, and in controlling the votes of a certain class of Republicans. We shall watch further developments in connection with this movement with no little interest.

—It is not to be supposed that the Democrats of a county like Allen have entered upon this policy without some appreciation of its nature, and assurance of some co-operation from other portions of the State. But of this, more hereafter. In the meantime we shall watch with some interest the progress of this revolt, if it prove to have any progress.—*Toledo Commercial (Administration).*

—The pronunciamento of the Allen County Democracy, which was published for the first time to-day, creates considerable talk among the politicians gathered here. Many of those who have been leaders of the party in the counties from which they hail, do not hesitate to declare that they are heartily in sympathy with the New Departure, and will do all in their power to insure its success. Others with more diplomacy in their disposition say they will wait further developments.—*Columbus correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The Allen County Democrats are entitled to consideration for their courage. They have displayed nerve, but they will find, we predict, that they have created a commotion. We question very much whether the Democracy of Ohio, in the light of last year's lesson, are prepared to shuck the old name and enter upon a new life. It is a difficult job to create a new party and conduct upon it a successful campaign within three months. There is an element in the Democratic party which can't be handled easily, and while new birds are being caught at the mouth of the net, a number of old birds escape through a hole at the rear. If the movement of the Allen County men will tend to liberalize the Democrat party it shall have our indorsement. We believe that it will have this effect.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—There never has been a time in the last fifty years when the political outlook appeared so chaotic as now. No party seems to have the coherence necessary to success; and general disintegration appears to be the order. . . . . The general demoralization is the resulting effects of the Credit Mobilier exposure, corruption of officials, and the last grand salary-grab steal of our Congressmen. The people are moving everywhere; and the voice of the millions *must be* heard and heeded. Party lines and party discipline no longer control or hold men in political organizations. We have stated time and again that this paper, while an advocate of Republican principles, is sufficiently independent to repudiate any nomination that the Republican party may make that should not have been made.—*Marshalltown (Iowa) Times.*

—If anyone had told me a year ago there would be such a change in public sentiment, concerning the political combination in Mills County, working in the interest of railroads and other monopolies, I certainly would have taken him for an idiot. There appears to be no bounds to the clamors of indignation. . . . . In former years the Republican party was held in unison by its moral issues, which, having disappeared, are superseded by craft and prejudice.—"*Friend,*" *in the Glenwood (Iowa) Journal.*

—As a fair specimen of the sentiments of Republicans the county over, read the letter from "Friend" in another column. The writer thereof was an uncompromising Grant man last year, and has always acted with the ring heretofore. Like Saul of Tarsus, the scales have fallen from his eyes and he sees clearly the "vision of judgment" awaiting the unscrupulous scoundrels that have ruled Mills County for their personal interests in the past. There are hundreds of such in the county.—*Glenwood (Ia.) Journal.*

—A low opinion of both the existing parties, an unbounded detestation of professional politicians, and a dash of free-trade sentiment are among the elements yielded by an analysis of the Western farmers' movement.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.*

—The present farmers' movement, striking as it does at some of the gigantic errors and grievances resting upon the masses of the people, inspires the cold office-seekers and professional party hacks with a dread of the "judgment to come," and they are constrained to cry out, "What shall we do to be saved?"—*Waterloo (Iowa) Courier.*

—It will be observed that the farmers of this county will organize at Walnut Grove, on Saturday. The farmers' movement is getting more formidable each day. Granges and clubs are formed in all parts of the country, and the politicians stand amazed at the careless manner in which they talk of killing off the old stagers.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

—Not only the farmers, but the whole populace begin to see the necessity of such action. These railroads have heaped one act of abuse upon another, until it now seems as though no more meanness can be found to draw from. They have procured the passage of laws for their benefit, and the injury of the farmers and public generally, by which we have been robbed of millions of dollars annually. They have influenced legislation in their favor by bribery, and have brought Judges into unjust decisions. The farmers have at last "raised a dust" about it; and may the day (Fourth of July) they have selected for a demonstration of their determination to put their foot upon the neck of the giant railroad oppression be of such a character that monopolies will be made to tremble.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.*

—Now, for the first time in our history, the people, and particularly the people of the West, have become impressed with the idea that a real and dangerous enemy lurks under the cover of soulless corporations. They have discovered that railroad monopolists have treated the voting population as they would treat pig-iron—heated it in furnaces of their own construction, and moulded it to their own uses. With this discovery comes decisive and vigorous action. In a day, in the twinkling of an eye, party shackles are thrown off, and an independent political movement inaugurated. The rapidity with which the forces have organized passes all precedent. It is not the work of the politicians, but work done against the protest of the politicians. . . . The breeze foretells the rising storm. It will be a gale by November, and a whirlwind in '74.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

—The truth is, the issue between the railroads and the Patrons of Husbandry is fairly made up. There is no other mode of deciding it save at the ballot-box, and there it will go for settlement. The recent election in Illinois shows that the people are fully determined on this point, and they will not waver in their determination until it is settled in their favor.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—The people rebelled not against Judge Lawrence personally, but against the idea that there is *any* power in the land above their revision; that there is *any* tribunal whose acts, affecting all their interests, are too sacred to be passed in review by the authority of last resort. And so the citizens of the Fifth District, and of the various circuits, wrought out a bloodless legal revolution having for its basis the principle that a people intelligent enough to make their own laws are wise enough to know when they are justly administered, and that a people brave and strong enough to establish a free and equal government are vigilant enough to preserve it from encroachments of corporate wealth and power.—*Princeton (Ill.) Republican.*

—Congress is far from the people. The Congress that will meet next December was elected under the hot-bed pressure and forced process of a Presidential election, and the friends of Grant's Administration constitute three-fourths of the members of both Houses. If Congress generally was a hopeful body to look to for reform, the circumstances under which this Congress was elected render hopeless any movement for reform which may be demanded at its hands.—*Milwaukee News.*

—The last Congress [sometimes called the lost Congress] marked a new epoch, and we now have the period of history described, "from the apple incident and Adam's fall to Credit Mobilier and the fall of Congress."—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

—Every man who does not openly and boldly return the $5,000 back pay to the United States Treasury, must be held to have received it and kept it. There must be no whipping the Devil around the stump in this matter. It is a disgrace that in a body of men like the United States Senate, four-fifths of whose members are independently rich, there should be only fourteen—or one-fifth of the entire number—to give up what they never had any moral or legal right to take.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—According to the Cincinnati *Gazette* Senator Morton is still holding on to his share of the back-pay grab. He may not have drawn it, but he can do so at any time when "quiet is restored." The organ intimated several weeks ago that both he and Gen. Coburn had turned it over. Does it deny the *Gazette's* statement?—*Indianapolis News.*

—If the *Sentinel* permitted itself to speak after the manner of organs and politicians, it would ask Senator Morton why sentence of lying should not be pronounced against him in the salary grab matter. Not very long ago, when the *Sentinel* produced the files of the *Globe* to prove that Mr. Morton had favored the salary increase, Mr. Morton's mouthpiece hastened to say that it was "authorized" to announce that whatever Senator Morton may have said on the floors of Congress, he had thought better of the grab and sent it back. . . . . Mr. Morton, who could see nothing more than a "political blunder" in an outright robbery of nearly $2,000,000, cannot of course be blamed for supplementing the greedy action by a statement which his own party journals show to be utterly false.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—It is due to Senator Morton, and others perhaps, who settled without drawing their back pay, that they supposed this settlement was sufficient to restore the money to the Treasury without the formality of drawing and paying back, or they would have taken all the formalities. Senator Morton has given notice, however, that he will finish the formal business, as he agreed.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—If Senator Carpenter has a lever wherewith to overturn what appears now to be the unanimous opinion of all but the back pay grabbing Congressmen, that the taking of more money from the Treasury than they undertook to serve for is neither just nor honest, the sooner he exhibits a solid fulcrum over which to apply it, the better for all parties. The people are incredulous at present.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

—As the Representative in Congress of Ingham County for six years, we had some interest in Austin Blair's record. It rejoiced us to see his vote against the back-pay swindle; and in general his Congressional votes were on the right side. But the Jackson *Citizen* says he has pocketed the money which by his vote he declared to be a dishonest thing. He is not the only "Liberal" who has cried out against a sin which he practiced privately.—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican.*

—The Rev. Hon. Jesse H. Moore has evidently concluded that he can afford to keep that $4,166 in his pocket. Perhaps he can, but to most of us it looks like selling out at a very low figure. Put it down in your memorandum, $4,166,—the price that Hon. (?) Jesse H. Moore sold for.—*Champaign (Ill.) Union.*

—Senator Tipton is said to be remitting his to the contractors of an elegant mansion in Nemaha County. The great Nebraska reformer evidently prefers a certain aristocratic mansion on this terrestrial sphere to an "uncertain" mansion on the other side of Jordan.—*Omaha (Neb.) Bee.*

—Mr. Samuel J. Randall will find the salary-grab retroactive in more senses than one, and will prove just the club that is to lay out all Congressmen who voted for the bill and pocketed the "swag."—*Logansport (Ind.) Pharos.*

—We made the statement that Jasper Packard wrote the letter about refunding $12 in a sportive mood, and we gave it as an item of news which was incidentally told to us, but if we are to be credited as the "organ" of a back-pay Congressman we are ready for Gabriel to toot his horn. It is the unkindest cut of all, and we are overwhelmed with disgust. It's too much! It's too much!—*Laporte (Ind.) Argus.*

—Mr. Wilder D. Foster's constituents and the people of Michigan would like to know just what he has done in this matter. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Omar D. Conger since the adjournment of Congress. It is high time for him to speak. These gentlemen were elected to the Forty-third Congress, so that it is a little important to know just where they stand.—*Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.*

—The editor of the *Northern Indianian* recently had a talk with Wm. Williams, Republican Congressman-at-Large, on the salary grab, and tells his readers that Mr. Williams defends his action and his vote on the salary bill; says that it was right in every respect, was just and proper. He is severe in his denunciations of the country press, and says that, had it not been for them, no fault would have been found, and the matter forgotten by the people before this time. He further volunteers the emphatic statement that "there is not an editor in this district who is capable of writing a sensible article."

—The Mahaska (Iowa) County Board of Supervisors have unanimously instructed the Auditor to return the $351 back pay, which Congressman M. M. Walden had deposited for the benefit of the school fund.

—Butler has at last announced himself as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and his second fight for the position may now be said to have fairly begun. If the people of the old Bay State don't lay this model back-salary grabber high and dry on the shelf, then we are mistaken in their ideas of fair dealing and honesty.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Journal (Administration.)*

—A gentleman who held an office at the Massachusetts State-House twenty-two or twenty-three years ago, the salary belonging to which has been raised at the late session, writes to us asking if we think he can get any "back pay" if he applies to the next Legislature for it. We think not. If he expects anything of this sort, he must not talk in this way—we quote from his letter: "Butler tries to shelter himself under the plea that bigger boys than he have taken back pay in former times, but I can't help guessing that upon strict examination it will be found that that shirt wristband will not fit."—*Boston Journal.*

—There is nothing the people would be happier to do without than the public documents, and the Congressman who insists upon cumbering the mails with them will be consigned to an early political grave, along with his brother of salary-grab infamy. It would be well for some of the dead-head gentlemen to think on these things.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Removals of Consuls, to make room for new men, are going on quietly, but constantly, the victims being generally those who have had a four years' term, and whose political patrons have been retired or lost influence in their States.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A Matricide Indicted.

BINGHAMTON, June 20.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted Rose Canning for the murder of her mother, Rose Connolly.

THE RAILROADS.

Death of Horace F. Clark, the Railroad King.

Adoption of the C., B. & Q. Tariff—The Distance Rates.

The Illinois Central Waiting on the Northwestern—Probable Rates of the Former.

The Progress Made by the C., R. I. & P.—An Unfounded Rumor Denied.

The Alton Road—The Station Freight Tariff Adopted, and Printed for the First Time.

The Dead-Head Question—The Resolutions.

HORACE F. CLARK.

THE DEATH OF THE HON. HORACE F. CLARK, President of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Union Pacific Railroad Companies, in New York, on Thursday night, was a startling surprise. Rumors of his serious illness, two days before, had been circulated; but, as he afterward participated in a conference with Messrs. Tracy, Gould, and Schell, regarding the control of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the report was supposed to have been sensational, and circulated to affect the stock market. Readers of the morning papers were not, therefore, prepared for the painful announcement which was added to the opening quotations of yesterday's New York Stock Board; Horace F. Clark died last night of rheumatism of the heart.

HE WAS BORN

fifty-eight years ago, in Southbury, Conn. After graduating from Williams College, Mass., he adopted the law as a profession, and, removing to New York City, he became eminent in his profession. It was in his earlier days, before he had achieved reputation, while a struggling attorney with but limited practice, that he wooed and won the daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt. And, as a characteristic story, it is told that, when the paternal money-bags gruffly refused his consent to so unequal a financial match, the impetuous Horace, with more emphasis than elegance, told him to take his money and be d—d,—he would have the girl anyhow. Whereupon the Commodore, always an admirer of pluck and perseverance, quickly relented and consented to the union.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

justified the course. Horace F. Clark was not a child of fortune merely. He had in him the nerve and the ability to achieve distinction. All that he needed was a chance, and his Vanderbilt connection afforded him a fair one. His eminence in his chosen profession gave him a seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress, where he served as a member of the Judiciary Committee. On his re-election to the succeeding Congress, he served as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

RETIRING FROM THE POLITICAL ARENA

he resumed the practice of the law. Already, in point of ability, he ranked second to the Commodore only, in the Vanderbilt family. This fact was recognized by their intrusting to him the management of all the important legal cases involving the interests of the New York Central Railroad. In this way his railroad career began, and when the Vanderbilt party, in the spring of 1870, secured the control of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and consolidated the two companies, Horace F. Clark was placed at the head as their representative. It is true he did not know how to run a freight train, or arrange a time-table; but the man who could so direct the affairs and policy of a corporation that, within three years, its gross earnings should increase over $4,000,000, and its net result, last year, approximate $6,000,000, must have possessed

EXTRAORDINARY EXECUTIVE ABILITY.

Success, naturally, made him ambitious. He aspired to be *the* railroad king of the continent. One rival only he had, and when Col. Thos. A. Scott relinquished to him the Presidency of the Union Pacific Railroad, it was felt that his successor was distancing him in the race for the supremacy. One link was needed to complete the transcontinental chain. The Central Pacific was practically theirs, having no alternative but to connect with the Union Pacific. The Lake Shore reached from Chicago to Buffalo, and the Vanderbilt Road extended to the seaboard. The gap was between Chicago and Omaha. This he closed with the powerful assistance of Jay Gould, last fall, during the famous "corner."

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER

were dictated. Mr. Tracy resigned. In his stead Albert Keep, Mr. Clark's associate, was elected, and, on the evening of the eventful day when his life-dream was realized, the hand that had just grasped the control of a line connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific relaxed in death. His triumphant was his dying day.

Of late years Mr. Clark presented a venerable aspect. His long hair, brought forward and twisted into a curl in front of each ear, had, along with his full beard, attained a silvery whiteness. He was of medium height, somewhat portly, and of courteous demeanor.

HIS MANNER,

when not annoyed, was very pleasing; and it was only during his occasional bursts of passion that he indulged in profanity. Contrary to general impression, his relations with his father-in-law were perfectly harmonious, and in all his magnificent enterprises their views were consonant. His chief of staff was Augustus Schell, Vice-President of the Lake Shore Company. So self-possessed is the latter on all occasions that the two were distinguished as "the fly-wheel and the balance-wheel."

THE QUESTION OF A SUCCESSION

is now most exciting. Mr. Devereux, General Manager, has just severed his connection with the Lake Shore, and assumed the control of the Atlantic & Great Western and the Vice Presidency of the Erie. The loss of either would be serious; coming doubly, and together, its effect is materially increased. As the Vanderbilt interest is paramount in the Lake Shore Company, it is not improbable that the Treasurer, James H. Banker, another son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, may be given the Presidency. In the order of succession it would revert to Augustus Schell, the Vice-President.

THE FUTURE DIRECTION

of the Union Pacific is of equal, perhaps greater, interest. Mr. Clark never went over the line until his trip three weeks ago. He had not before been as far west as Omaha. The Boston interest control the line. Mr. Clark was placed at the head to hold the balance of power. In the absence of any authority upon the matter, it is conjectured that John Duff, Vice-President, may become President.

These, however, are only conjectures. Positions so commanding and so prominent are neither readily nor hastily filled; and whether few or many mourn the loss, its effect is so general as to make it seem irreparable.

THE C., B. & Q. R. R.

THE NEW FREIGHT TARIFF

of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, published below, will be of interest to persons living along the line and to the public generally. An examination of the schedule shows that it is based on the *pro rata* principle as demanded by the new law. A certain rate per mile for the various classes of freight has been fixed, and this rate has been applied by sections of 2½ miles up to 25 miles and to sections of 5 miles for distances greater than 25 miles. When the stations do not correspond with the distances in the schedule, the rate will be between the rates of the two nearest distances less than the higher, and higher than the lower rate. Rates will hereafter be fixed to correspond to the stations.

Miles.	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Sixth	Flour	Wheat	Grain	Lumber
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Miles.	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Plank sawed on cars
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DEAD HEADS.

THE ORDER CUTTING THEM OFF SIGNED.

It would be expedient for every man who has a claim upon a Western railroad company for a pass, or thinks he has, to press it before July 1st. After that date such chances will not be worth much. The bland officers will then point to the resolutions signed yesterday, binding them, upon their honor, not to discriminate in favor of any individuals other than their own employes. This result has been reached after numerous consultations. The most radical of the managers advocated the immediate canceling of every pass, and the entire abolition of the privilege. The course would not have been as beneficial as at first imagined. Doubtless many passes were actually forced from the officers at the opening of the year which they would have had pleasure in recalling; but the fact that their intentions would be misrepresented, and enmity be engendered by the revoking of courtesies voluntarily extended, induced the managers to relent, and adopt the four provisions appended to the resolutions.

THE MOTIVE

in adopting these resolutions is commendable, the officers admit that a great abuse has sprung out of their liberality. Instead of remaining a recognized courtesy, it has become a damaging license. It creates a forced, privileged class in a country where all men are equal before the law. The principle is unjust and inimical to the spirit of our Constitution. Acceptance of the courtesy admitted the imposition of an obligation. On that understanding the passes were issued. Naturally enough, it was a source of continual irritation to those who were not similarly favored. Hereafter employes are to be the only free travelers, and they only on the railroads served by them.

THE INCREASE IN PASSENGER RECEIPTS

expected to follow the abrogation of passes will enable the Companies to lower their rates of fare, in compliance with the demands of the people. Thus the measure is designed to be conciliatory, and is eminently just to all parties.

Precisely how strictly the resolutions will be adhered to is uncertain. Prominent railroad men predict the failure of the movement. Perhaps it will not be literally observed, but it certainly will enable railroad officers to curtail the abuse so materially that it will no longer be burdensome, and we have good assurances in saying they will not hesitate firmly to refuse nine-tenths of the applicants who have hitherto been chronic dead-heads.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions as approved. A meeting of all the Western railway managers is called for Thursday next, finally to consider this and the tariff question.

The third and fourth provisos subjoined were the result of this week's conferences. The resolutions, as modified, have received the assent of all the Presidents of the Western railroads:

RESOLUTIONS adopted at the general meeting of Western Railway Managers, held June 3, 1873:

WHEREAS, It is believed that the issuing of free passes and the granting to certain classes of people the right to travel upon railways without the payment of fare, while the rest of the traveling public are required to pay, is a cause of frequent and well-founded dissatisfaction, and, in practice, is shown to be inconsistent with proper railroad management, and is in violation of the true interests of the share and bondholders; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That from and after the 30th day of June, 1873, the whole system of issuing free passes and granting free travel over and upon the roads represented at this meeting shall be abolished and wholly and forever discontinued, and all outstanding passes, whether season or trip, shall be recalled and canceled, and that, after that date, no free passes or tickets for which the full regular passenger fare is not paid shall be authorized or issued, directly or indirectly, in any form, by any railroad company here represented, or its agents, over its road, or any part of the same, to any person or persons, or for any purpose whatsoever; but that, aside from the officers, agents, or employes of said respective railroad companies while traveling over their own roads and while employed in the service of their own respective companies, all persons and classes of persons shall alike be required to pay the usual and established fare; provided,

First—This agreement shall not extend to cases in which any of the companies signing this agreement are bound to issue passes by virtue of leases of other lines or by existing written contracts; provided,

Second, That Attorneys shall not be considered employes entitled to passes under this resolution, unless they are regularly retained as salaried officers; provided,

Third, That all annual passes which have been issued may remain outstanding and in force until the 31st day of December next, but none shall be renewed or others issued: Provided,

Fourth, That each Company may authorize the wives and children of the officers and employes of the Companies to travel without the payment of fare on their own roads at the discretion of the President or Superintendent of the respective roads.

Resolved, That the railroad companies here represented by their officers hereby pledge themselves to maintain and carry into effect the above resolutions in their full purport and intent; that they cause their respective names to be hereto subscribed, and that all other railroad companies be requested to join in this action and become parties hereto by causing their names to be hereto subscribed.

The undersigned railroad companies agree each with the other to keep, strictly to observe, maintain, and carry into effect the provisions of the foregoing resolutions to their full meaning and intent.

Signed by the representatives of the
Chicago & Northwestern R. R.,
Chicago & Iowa R. R.,
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.,
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.,
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.,
Chicago & Alton R. R.,
Illinois Central R. R.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON.

This line has completed its new freight tariff. Part of it, in garbled form, has already appeared, but we now print what farmers, merchants, and people generally have been looking for with the greatest interest, namely, the freight tariff between Chicago and the different stations on the line. The only table heretofore made public has been the distance table, which is not what the freighter will desire to see and keep. The following is the freight tariff between Chicago and all points on the road:

Miles.	Stations.	First Class	Second Class	Third Class	Fourth Class	Flour and Meal, per brl.	Salt, Cement, Plaster, and Stucco, per brl.	All Grain, in bulk, to elevators, per 100 lbs.	Wheat, in bulk, to elevators, per 100 lbs.
12.0	Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15.7	Follansbee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18.0	Willow Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25.5	Lemont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32.5	Lockport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37.7	Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46.4	Elwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Braidwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Braceville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gardner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Dwight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Blackstone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Smithdale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Streator	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bradford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Garfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wenona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Evans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Varna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Romance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Washburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Low Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cazenovia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Metamora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lacon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Odell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cayuga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pontiac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ocoya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Towanda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Normal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Shirley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Funk's Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	McLean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lawndale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Broadwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Elkhart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Williamsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sherman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Woodside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Virden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nilwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Carlinville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Macoupin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Plainview	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Shipman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Miles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Brighton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Godfrey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Milton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	M. C. R. R. Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mitchell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kinder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Venice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	East St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Covel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stanford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Minier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hopedale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Delavan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	San Jose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Natrona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mason City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Greenview	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Petersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tallula	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Prentice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sinclair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Woodson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Murrayville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Roodhouse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	White Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Berdan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Carrollton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jerseyville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Delhi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Drake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rapp's ville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pearl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nebo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pleasant Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In dollars, per car load, weight not to exceed 20,000 lbs.

Miles.	Stations.	Common lumber, per car	Cattle and hogs, per car	Sheep, per car (single deck)	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Cord wood on Co.'s line, per car
12.0	Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15.7	Follansbee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18.0	W Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25.5	Lemont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32.5	Lockport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37.7	Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46.4	Elwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Complaint is made of the *Inter-Ocean* and *Times*, which, in writing on the subject of the Company's tariff as shown by the distance table already referred to, have displayed lamentable ignorance. With the above station table before him, the reader will readily understand the following remarks explanatory of the Company's policy and position in regard to freighters. It has been charged against the Company that their rates from Chicago to points immediately near are increased; the following are the facts: To Summit, 12 miles, increased rate, there is no trade except to John Wentworth's farm. To the next station, Follansbee, 15 miles, the Company carries no freight at all. To and from Willow Springs, 18 miles, the only trade is the one article of ice, and the supplying of two or three little stores. The business with Lemont, 25 miles, is in stone, and the Canal competes with the Company for that. The trade with Lockport, 32 miles, is insignificant, and a few cents per hundred, more or less, amounts to a very small aggregate to the freighters; and as to Joliet, 37 miles, the people are able to bring goods from the East at the same rate the Company can carry them to or from Chicago. To the Company, on the other hand, it is all important that these rates should be as high as possible, in order to enable them to comply with the law requiring that the rate between any two stations shall not exceed that charged for a corresponding distance in the same direction, thus ensuring them the maximum. As there is comparatively little trade at the points affected, the Company claim that no harm is done to any considerable class or interest. By the time the freight, reaches out into the country districts, however, where every cent begins to tell, we find the new rate cheaper; for instance, at a distance of 100 miles the freighter is charged 58 cents as compared with 59 by the old rates; at a distance of 150 miles 63 cents are charged as compared to 69 by the old rates; and at a distance of 200 miles 68.8-10ths are charged instead of 77 cents. The following comparative table, however, speaks for itself. The upper row of figures within the brace represents the old tariff and the lower the new rate:

Miles.	First Class	Second Class	Third Class	Fourth Class	Flour and Meal, per brl.	Salt, per brl.	All Grain, in bulk	Wheat, in bulk
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In dollars, per car-load, not to exceed 20,000 pounds.

Miles.	Common lumber, per car	Horses and mules, per car	Cattle and hogs, per car	Sheep, per car, single deck	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Coal mined on Company's line, per car
5	15.50	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	22.50	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	27.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	48.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	54.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

THE NEW FREIGHT TARIFF OF THIS LINE

cannot be prepared until that of the shortest competing line on a part of the route—the Chicago & Northwestern—has been decided on, in consequence of that peculiarity of the new law which requires that the rate charged between any two points on the road shall not exceed the rate charged for any corresponding distance in the same direction. The tariff of the Illinois Central depends entirely on that of the Northwestern. Whatever rate the latter adopts on the competing portion of its line must govern the former, for the cast-iron rule of the minimum rate applies throughout, and it matters not where a change is made by the Northwestern, the Illinois Central must be guided by it. We are able, however, to announce, on authority, that the rate will assimilate very closely to that of the Chicago & Alton, published below for the first time.

DIFFERENT RATES NORTHERNLY AND SOUTHERNLY.

The General Freight Agent of the Illinois Line interprets the Act to mean, by saying that no greater rate is to be charged in the same direction, that another rate may be charged in the opposite direction. Both the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central run north and south, and are to some extent in the same boat as regards the character of their freight, both carrying corn, stock, and lumber; but the Illinois Central is so cut up by competing lines that the question of arranging a freight tariff both north and south is most difficult. Both lines carry very little return freight from the South. At Peru, where the Illinois Central is intersected by an Eastern road, a country is reached where the Company has to sacrifice its traffic further south unless it can compete successfully with the line going west to St. Louis, which is 69 miles distant. To secure the traffic, the Company, in self-preservation, has to accommodate the farmers by carrying their produce to Cairo, a distance of 175 miles, at rates as low as it would be carried by the competing lines to St. Louis. This is but one of the difficulties incidental to making a tariff on cast-iron rules. This Cairo traffic has grown considerably, and last winter was very large, much of the freight going to the Southeast, but most of it to Liverpool.

THE C., R. I. & P. R. R.

An incorrect report obtained currency yesterday, that the new freight tariff of this road had been adopted, and was being printed. Mr. Riddle, General Superintendent, is authority, however, for the statement that there is no truth in the report. Progress is making with the revision as fast as possible, and when a few sheets are ready they are sent to the printers, but only a very small portion of the rates have yet been adjusted, and Mr. Riddle does not hold out any hope of his being able to complete his arrangements before the 1st of July. To give the few rates determined upon would simply have the effect of misleading the public. The General Superintendent and Freight Agent were engaged in revising the tariff yesterday afternoon, and such progress will be made as is possible when consultations on knotty points are necessary at almost every step.

IN GENERAL.

In concluding this report of the progress made by the Chicago roads toward the final adoption of the new tariff to come into force on the 1st of July next, it should be pointed out that two questions of general interest remain to be settled on which the lawyers still differ, namely: the intention of the Legislature as to freight originating in another State, passing through this State, and ending its journey in another State; and as to freight shipped in one town for another, both being in this State in which two roads are employed to transport, namely: one road taking the freight at the point of shipment and the other receiving it and carrying it to its destination. When these points have been decided, the Northwestern, Illinois Central, and Rock Island will fully decide on their rates.

OTHER RAILROAD ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 20.—The sale of Huntington & Hopkins' interest in the Central Pacific Railroad is so nearly consummated that it is given out that a new Board of Directors will take charge on July 1. Huntington & Hopkins retain one share each, and will remain for the present in the Board. The new Board is: Stanford, President; Mills, Sharon, Huntington, Bees, Hopkins, and Cohen, Directors.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The death of Horace F. Clark makes John Duff acting President of the Union Pacific, and Augustus Schell acting President of the Lake Shore Company.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to-day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock, payable July 15. The transfer books will open on July 19.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 20.—The newly-launched Wisconsin Railway Company, which proposes to build the railroads called for by the Land Grant bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, has struck a snag in the Executive office, from which it appears doubtful about its getting off. The officers and Directors appeared before the Governor last evening and to-day, to inquire as to the kind and amount of security for building the "land grant road." he would require before making over the grant. He informed them that he should require personal security in the shape of a bond, which he had prepared in the Attorney-General's office, to be used in the contingency of the offer to accept the land grant, and which is supposed to be strong enough to hold, imposing a forfeiture of $5,000 per mile for each mile of the St. Croix and Superior Railroad not built according to the terms of the act of Congress and the State law. The new railroad men seem inclined to pause and consider, in view of the lateness of the season; the fact that sixty miles of the road is required to be built this season, and that an unfriendly disposition has been aroused by its acts toward the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, with which this company is identified.

DETROIT, June 20.—The Canada & Chicago Railroad bridge over the American channel, at Trenton, is completed.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.—Articles of association were filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon of the Dayton, North Vernon & Louisville Railroad Company, who design building a road by the most practicable route from North Vernon, Jennings County, Ind., to Dayton, O.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Money was easy at 4@5 on call, with exceptions at 3.

Sterling was quiet and steady, at 109¼ for 60 days, and 110¼ for sight.

Gold opened at 115¼ bid, and sold quickly down to 115⅛, rallied to 115⅜, fell again to 115⅛, and closed at 115¼. Two of the largest bear operators have covered their shorts, and appear to be trying to advance the price, but there seems to be too much of the old clique gold on the market. Loans 2@5 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $76,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $64,000. Customs receipts, $317,000.

Governments closed quiet and steady.

State bonds dull.

Stocks opened weak on the announcement of the death of Horace F. Clark. The first sale of Union Pacific was made at 22, a fall of 2 per cent from yesterday, and of Lake Shore at 91, a decline of ½ per cent. After a short time the market became stronger, and a steady advance followed until after the Second Board, when prices were 2½@3½ per cent above the lowest point, with the improvement most marked in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, and Atlantic & Pacific. Thereafter a weak feeling set in and a general reaction ensued, the market closing weak with little demand outside the pools, who have been compelled to buy considerable amounts of stock to-day to sustain prices.

The Pacific Mail Directors took no action to-day on the question of issuing the bonds reported.

Mr. Clark held very few shares in Union Pacific. Income bonds of that road sold off to 56, with but 55 bid at the close.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121⅛	Coupons '67	120⅜
5-20s of '62	115⅛	Coupons, 68	119⅞
Coupons, '64	116	10-40s	112⅛
Coupons, '65	117⅛	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	119⅛	New 5s	114

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95⅛	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	26
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St Paul pfd	71⅛
Western Union	85⅛	Wabash	67
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93⅛	Fort Wayne	94⅛
Wells Fargo	82	Terre Haute	15
American Express	63⅛	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70⅛	Chicago & Alton	109⅛
Pacific Mail	37⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	35⅛
Erie	63⅛	C., C. & C.	85⅜
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	105
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	91⅝
Harlem pfd	131	Indiana Central	27
Michigan Central	98	Illinois Central	108
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Union Pacific stocks	23
Northwestern	71	Union Pacific bonds	85⅛
Northwestern pfd	84	Central Pacific bonds	102½
Rock Island	108⅜	Del. Lack. & Western	105⅛
N. J. Central	105⅛	Hartford & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	50⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—11 a. m.—Unchanged for flour at 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s @12s; white, 11s 10d@11s 11d; club, 12s 4d. Corn, 26s 9d. Pork, 62s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—2:00 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat, white, 11s 10d@12s. Corn, 26s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, June 20—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 92; 5-20s of '65, 92⅜; do of '67, 92⅝; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89⅛; Erie, 50½.

Sugar, 28s 6d@29s, spot.

Weather fair and favorable to the crops.

FRANKFORT, June 20.—5-20s of '62, 96⅛.

PARIS, June 20.—Rentes, 56f 10c.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlin upland, 8⅛@9d; Orleans, 9½@9⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 2,000. Sales of week, 75,000; export, 10,000; speculation, 6,000; stock, 878,000; American, 399,000. Receipts of week, 97,000; American, 74,000; actual export, 7,000; stock afloat, 585,000; American, 168,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat, average quality, 11s 10d@12s; club, 12s 4d; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 26s 6d.

Cheese, 67s. Cumberlands, 37s.

Receipts of wheat for past three days, 55,000 qrs; American, 43,000 qrs. Receipts of corn for the same time, 14,000 qrs, all American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and lower.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—BEEVES—Barely one car-load arrived, making 4,660 for four days, against 4,210 the same time last week. The market ruled quiet at the reduction noted yesterday, and the sales, mostly of late receipts yesterday, were at 11@12½c for native steers, and 10@11c for Texas and Cherokees.

The market for dressed beef closed a little firmer, the sales being mostly at 8@10½c, with the choicest sides at 11c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Twelve cars or 2,540 head received, making 7,000 for four days against 10,800 for the same time last week. Trade was dull with no improvement in prices. Sheep sold at 5@6½c, chiefly 5½@5¾c, and lambs at 7@12c. Sales include: 1 car Ohio sheep, 97 lbs, 6½c; 1 car, 87 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car, 82 lbs, 5½c; 1 car, 81 lbs, 5½c; 1 car Virginia lambs, 54 lbs, 9c; 1 car Kentucky, 59 lbs, 10½c; and 1 car Jersey, 59 lbs, 11@12c.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,700, making 13,700 since Monday, against 15,200 for the same time last week. None offered alive. Dealers nominally quote live hogs at 5@5½c. City dressed hogs were in demand at an advance of ⅛c, closing firm at 6⅛@7⅛c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, to-day including, 391, making the total supply for week thus far 10,778, or 634 cars, against 884 cars last week. Nothing doing, as the yards are bare of stock. Not sufficient trade was done to make a quotable market. Sales: 72 Illinois steers, averaging 1,101@1,181, at $5.80@6.00; 40 Ohio heifers, averaging 921, at $5.65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,400, making the total supply for the week thus far, 12,400, against 13,600 last week. The market closed heavy at yesterday's prices. But few buyers were in attendance. Only three loads were sold up to noon. Most of the stock in the yards will be shipped East in first hands. Western clipped sheep rate at $4.00@5.37½. Sales: 214 Ohio clipped sheep, averaging 98, at $5.00; 206 Michigan sheep, averaging 84, at $4.60; 203 Indiana sheep, averaging 93, at $5.15.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,700, making the total supply for the week thus far, 15,200, against 26,000 last week. Market dull and low; only one load in yards unsold. Most of the receipts were through consignments. Eastern buyers were only offering $4.75 for good hogs. The only sale reported was 150 head Ohio hogs, averaging 200, at $4.90.

Cleveland Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 20.—Crude Petroleum quiet at $2.02½@2.05. Refined sales, August and September, 18⅛c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 20.—COTTON—Irregular; prices favor buyers; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and lower, with limited demand; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.90@5.10; common to good extra, $5.75@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7.20; white wheat extra, $7.10@9.00; extra Ohio, $6.25@8.75; St. Louis, $6.35@11.00. Rye flour quiet, at $4.75@5.35. Corn meal fairly active; white Western, $3.25. Wheat heavy and lower on account of scarcity of freight room and high rates asked for checks for export demand; receipts, 37,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.28@1.28; No. 3 Chicago, $1.45@1.48; Northwestern spring, $1.49@1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.50@1.51; choice No. 1 do, $1.58; do amber Western, $1.70; Iowa spring, $1.55. Rye firmer; prime Western, 86c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady with moderate demand; receipts, 20,600 bu; new mixed Western, 48@51½c; unsound do, 43@46c; white, 70c. Oats heavy; receipts, 74,000 bu; new mixed Western, 39⅛@42c; white, 45@47⅛c; choice do, 49c; black, 40@42c.

EGGS—Dull.

HAY—Dull.

WHISKY—Lower, at 93⅛c.

HOPS—In buyers' favor.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining, 7⅛@8c. Molasses—Sour Muscovado, 30c. Rice, 7⅛@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, July, 18⅛c; crude do, 8c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 46c on dock.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, $16.50@16.87½; prime mess, $16.95@17.25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles firm; short clear, 8½@8⅜c. Lard weak; steam, 8 15-16c; kettle, 9⅛c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 15@23c.

CHEESE—Firm; Western, 10⅛@11⅛c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.50@1.53; white Canada, $1.80. Corn quiet at 51c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $6.75@7.25. Wheat dull at $1.35@1.40. Corn quiet at 40@41c. Rye quiet at 65@68c. Oats steady at 33@44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $16.00@16.25. Lard quiet; held at 8⅛c for steam; 8⅛c for kettle. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 8⅛c; clear, 8⅛@8⅜c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 9⅛@9⅛c; clear, 9⅛@9⅛c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firmer; No. 1 red sold at $1.55. Corn and oats nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and lower; standard white, 15c; Ohio legal test, 22@23½c in large way.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.29⅛; No. 2, $1.22⅛ spot; $1.22⅛ June; $1.18⅛ July. Oats steady; No. 2, 28c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 65c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 62c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 32c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6⅛c; Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 120,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 224,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee club held at $1.37. Corn dull, nominally at 41@42c. Oats held at 34c; buyers at 33c for No. 2.

FREIGHTS—Firm; rates unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull for all grades below choice, and prices lower and unsettled, buyers generally making the price. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, soft, $1.05; No. 2 red winter, $1.55@1.57; No. 3, $1.30@1.73. Corn unsettled, dull, and a shade lower; No. 2, 35⅛@36⅛c on track; 37⅛@38c in elevator and seller August. Oats dull and a shade lower; 28c on track; 28@28⅛c in elevator. Barley dull; Iowa spring, 50c sacked. Rye dull; offered at 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon quiet and unchanged for jobbing and order lots; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅛@9⅛c. Sugar-cured hams, 14@15⅛c. Lard dull; summer steam, 8c.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Lower; range at $4.00@4.35.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.75; No. 3 do, $1.58; amber Michigan, $1.58 June, $1.48⅛ July, No. 2 red, $1.34. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 41⅛c; spot, 42c; July 42⅛c; August low mixed, 41c; no grade, 35⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 33⅛c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 27,300 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.81⅛; No. 1, $1.71⅛@1.73; amber, $1.50. Corn quiet at 40c. Oats quiet at 35c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE—June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; family, $5.75. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 89@90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.25; extras, $4.75@5.50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, $7.00@7.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.50; amber, $1.61@1.63; white, $1.75; amber spring, $1.48⅛. Rye—Western dull at 73c. Corn dull and weak; yellow, 55@56c; mixed Western, 54c. Oats drooping; white, 44@47c; mixed, 40@43⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 19⅛c.

WHISKY—94@94⅛c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; choice treble extra, $6.50@8.00; family, $9.00@10.00. Corn plentiful and lower; yellow, 58@59c; white, 59@60c. Oats, 40@41c.

BRAN—In fair demand; 70c.

HAY—Firm; $20.00@25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess held at $17.75. Dry salt meats dull. Bacon dull; 7⅛@9⅛@9⅛@9⅜c. Hams, 13⅛@14c. Lard dull; tierce, 8⅛@9⅛c; keg, 9⅛@10⅛.

GROCERIES—Sugar and Molasses—No movement. Coffee, 18@20c.

WHISKY—Louisiana, 92c; Cincinnati, 95c.

COTTON—Firmer; sales 1,600 bales; good ordinary, 15⅛@15⅛c; low middling, 17⅛@18c; middling, 18⅛c; middling Orleans, 18⅛c. Receipts, 543 bales; exports—Great Britain, 3,794 bales; coastwise, 222; stock, 47,095; week's sales, 12,000; receipts, net, 5,734; gross, 5,844; exports—Great Britain, 19,702; coastwise, 5,584; Continental, 2,637.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Western red, $1.45@1.55; amber do, $1.60. Corn—Mixed Western dull at 60c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 40@43c; white, 44@46c. Rye, 70@75c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal. Pork, $17.25@17.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅛c; rib sides, 9⅛c; clear rib, 10@10⅛c. Lard, 8⅛c.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93⅛c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 20.—PASSED DOWN—Props Tweed, Equinox, St. Albans, Benton. Barks Erastus Corning, Orphan Boy. Schrs Jennie Mullen, Geo. Worth, Waucomo, D. S. Austin, Walker H. Howard, Mary Higgie, Alva Bradley, Gerrit Smith, T. S. Mott, Almina, Dick Somers, Lillie Pratt, Gilbert Mollison, Onondaga, Luff.

PASSED UP—Props Prindiville, Arabia, Bark Acorn. Schrs Mayes, China, Eliza Gerlach, Alice Richards, Grenada, Ada, Medora, Fleetwing, Mary Battle, J. C. Harrison.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, June 20.—PASSED UP—Props St. Louis, Alaska, Arabia. Barks C. K. Nims, Sunnyside. Schrs F. Baker, D. P. Dobbins, Rival, Maderia, Bently, Board of Trade, Sweden, York State, Yankee, W. Nicholas.

PASSED DOWN—Schrs Red Wing, Rawson, Fred Morse, Portland.

WIND—South.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 20.—The steamer Beaver arrived from St. Louis this morning, towing the canal-boat Asia, loaded with wheat for Chicago; the J. D. Leonard, with wheat for Lockport; the Commerce, with fire-clay for LaSalle; and the Cataract, from Hennepin, with corn for Chicago. The Beaver also towed six ice-barges from St. Louis to McCormick's Slough, and the canal-boats LeGrange and Bouchard, light, from Peoria, and the Gen. McClellan, light, from Spring Lake, all to Peru. The steamer Beaver departed this afternoon, towing the canal-boats Dirigo, loaded with moulding sand, and the Hiawatha with pig iron, both for St. Louis, and the Montana with lumber for Henry. The Asia, J. D. Leonard, Commerce, and Cataract, loaded as aforesaid, and the B. E. Goodell with corn, and Barge No. 3 with LaSalle coal, all passed into the canal; and the Banner and Cuba, with lumber for LaSalle, the Hiawatha, with pig iron for St. Louis, and the Montana, with lumber for Henry, all passed out. Six feet of water is reported on the lock at Henry, and on the Kickapoo Bar, 9 feet and 2 inches on the mitre sill of Lock 15.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hofmann's Hop Pills

Have been used in thousands of the worst cases of fever and ague, intermittent fever, and dumb-ague, with astonishing success. They are offered to the public, with full confidence in their merit. They do not contain poisonous or injurious properties, and can be taken by adult and child with perfect safety. They are sugar-coated and for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or sent by mail prepaid. McLain's Candied Castor Oil is a delicious syrup of the castor bean, a harmless and reliable cathartic medicine. Also are McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons, delightful worm candies. Children are delighted with them. Price for either 25 cents. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Sole Agents, Chicago.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Great Summer Resort

In case of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and Cholera, is to Maguire's Benne Plant, a thirty years' remedy in the Mississippi Valley. The acknowledged specific in 1849 and 1866. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Pure Vaccine Virus,

From the Heifer. Dr. J. E. FISHER & CO., 25 South Clark-st., propagate from the Beaugency stock, through selected Heifers, and respectfully ask PHYSICIANS to send for circulars, as the address of many of them cannot be obtained. Vaccination fee, $2. Dr. Fisher will personally attend the office from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dutcher's Dead Shot,

For Bed Bugs. Certain Death to the Vermin. Kills on touch, destroys eggs and nests, roots them out. Use it and sleep in peace. 25 and 50 cents. Large bottles the cheapest.

WINDOW SCREENS.

WINDOW SCREENS.

Walnut, wire, 35c per foot; Stained Pine, wire, 25c per foot; Stained Pine, netting, 75c per window; Stained Pine Doors, netting fitted, hinged, and latch, $2. We make the best walnut frame in the city. Order your work direct from shop or send your address. J. S. BAST, Carpenter Jobber, Chestnut-place, between Clark and LaSalle-sts., just north of Turner Hall.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads

AND CHILDREN'S CRIBS.

At Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. Factory, 48 Sedgwick-st. Dealers supplied.

FEET.

CORNS!

DR. KENISON, at his old offices, 113 Clark-st.

LACES, RIBBONS, &c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

Invite special attention to their very large and elegant assortment of

Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Ties, Parasols, And Corsets,

AT

INTERESTING PRICES.

Great Bargains in Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques, very choice designs.

Only a few hundred dozen remaining of the Genuine Paris Kid Gloves, reduced from $1.75 to $1.00.

Alexandre's and other best makes Kid Gloves, in newest shades, all sizes.

Harris's Seamless Kid Gloves, the best made.

Full line of Hosiery, in Plain and Fancy Cotton, Lisle Thread, Balbriggan, and Silk; Ladies', Gents', and Children's sizes.

Summer Underwear in great variety.

Hamburg Embroideries at half the usual prices.

Special Bargains in Guipure, Thread, and other Trimming Laces.

Elegant line of Ruchings, in latest styles.

Sash Ribbons, from auction, Plain, Watered, and Fancy, at almost half price.

Parasols in the latest styles, cheaper than any house in the city.

We make a specialty of French Woven and Sewed Corsets, Bustles, &c.

Ladies who care to save money on their purchases, and wish a large and desirable assortment to select from, will find our stock unequaled on the West Side, and unsurpassed anywhere.

LADIES' SUITS.

REDINGOTES!

In all new and popular fabrics, including Plain and Striped Batistes, Plain and Embroidered Linens, White and Colored Lawns, Pongees, Serges, Mohairs, Camel's Hair Cloth, Debeges Grenadines, Silks, &c., &c., presenting an opportunity of selection from an unusually extensive stock, at varying prices, from the cheaper grades of Lawn and Linen, from $5 to $10 each, to the most costly goods imported.

Also, an immense and attractive stock of Worsted, Silk, Lawn and Linen Suits, of latest mode, much under regular prices, to which we are making daily additions.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

STATE-ST.

106, 108, 110.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Pleasure Excursion!

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers, dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The magnificent low-pressure Steamer PEERLESS, Capt. Allan McIntyre, will leave on a Pleasure Excursion to Duluth (head of Lake Superior), on TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8 p. m.

NO CATTLE CARRIED ON PEERLESS.

State-rooms secured ahead of time, and further information obtained by applying to

LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN,

72 Market-st., corner Washington, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

In the great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards, on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres!

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES!

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government lands open for entry under the Homestead law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of railroad land.

Sectional Maps, showing the land; also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW.

Room 21 Tribune Building.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 20.

The great feature in local trade and finance, to-day, was the panic and decline in prices of corn, wheat, and provisions. In fact, there was a general crash in prices of nearly all kinds of products dealt in in this market. The aggregate loss will be very large, though but a small portion of it will fall in this city. Perhaps the heaviest losses are in pork, which has been held up by speculation—at a much higher price than justified by the prices of hogs—ever since last winter. Most of the Chicago dealers have believed for some time that pork was too high, and have kept clear of it. The Chicago packers sold out months ago. They made a large profit on their winter operations, and the most of them have kept it. As for corn, there is such an enormous stock of it here, that even if it had not begun to heat in the elevators the overstocked condition of the market would have caused a break-down in prices before long. Nearly two months ago, we tried to impress upon country grain-dealers the prudence of holding back their corn, and not sending their whole available surplus to market like an avalanche. With the almost certain prospect that this summer's crop of corn will not be much if any greater than one-half of last year's crop, it would seem there was no occasion for the inconsiderate haste in marketing the corn on hand. The decline which it has caused cannot fail to be a serious loss to the whole West, though ultimately it will be of some benefit, because it will put corn down to a price that will leave the farmer absolutely nothing above the cost of transportation. This will stop receipts, and will oblige farmers to keep their corn at home until the progress of the season shall show there is not such an enormous surplus in the country as most people imagine.

Money continues easy in this market. Approved borrowers get all they want at the banks at 10 per cent, and in some cases at less. We notice that the practice of lending between banks is increasing, the loan being acknowledged sometimes by a cashier's check, and sometimes by a certificate of deposit bearing interest at from 5 to 6 per cent per annum. This is certainly better than sending it off to New York, where they give only 4 per cent. Besides, it keeps the money here.

New York exchange was firmer to-day, and sold at 25c per $1,000 discount.

The death of Mr. Horace F. Clark, almost at the very moment of the culmination of his long contemplated plans for the most extensive railroad consolidation on this continent, has caused a profound sensation in financial and business circles. It was only yesterday we announced the election of Mr. Albert Keep, of Chicago, to the Presidency of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This election was acknowledged among railroad men as conclusive evidence that the Northwestern Company and its nearly 1,300 miles of roads radiating from this city to every part of the Northwest had passed into the control of the "Vanderbilt party." Only last evening the telegraph announced from San Francisco that the sale of the Huntington and Hopkins interest in the Central Pacific Railroad had been consummated, it being understood that the purchasers were the "Vanderbilt party." Mr. Clark was already President of the Lake Shore Road from Buffalo to Chicago, and also of the Union Pacific from Omaha to Ogden. The Hudson River and New York Central are almost owned by Mr. Clark's father-in-law, Commodore Vanderbilt, whose name has become the conventional title of a powerful combination of money interests, the operations of which, for several years past, have been mainly in accordance with the comprehensive plans and successful financiering of Mr. Clark. Commodore Vanderbilt was too old to take an active leadership in railroad management, or to venture on any new voyages on the turbulent sea of Wall street speculation, but Mr. Clark had successfully piloted the Vanderbilt interests around its dangerous shoals for some years past. Notwithstanding the personal animosity between Commodore Vanderbilt and Jay Gould, Mr. Clark had managed to harmonize their interests, and to make Gould, who really controlled the Northwestern, satisfied with the combination of the five great lines, viz: the Hudson River & New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Northwestern, the Union Pacific, and the Central Pacific. The object to which Mr. Clark directed his ambition was to be President of one grand line of railway 3,300 miles long, from New York to San Francisco, and, though the details of the plan by which it was to be accomplished may now never be known, it is believed this would soon have been. The prize, in fact, was just within his grasp when his outreached hand to take it was paralyzed by death.

Those who profess to know something of the capacity of all the leading members of the Vanderbilt party doubt if there is another man who can take Mr. Clark's place and carry out his plans. This doubt, however, is usual at the death of any prominent man in any department of life. Experience shows that some man, before unknown, always comes to the surface, and we soon wonder that dead magnates ever monopolized public attention to so great an extent. As for the stocks of the roads in which Mr. Clark was so greatly interested, there has been nothing like the decline that might have been expected. Union Pacific, which would have been benefited the most by the combination outlined above, fell 2½ per cent. The other stocks were affected but little.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '64	115⅜	115¾
5-20s of '65	116¾	117¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	119	119½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120⅜	120¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119¾	120¼
10-40s	112¼	112¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	113⅜	114
Gold (full weight)	114⅞	115⅛
Gold Coupons	114⅞	115⅛
Gold Exchange		115⅛
Sterling Exchange		109¾@110¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,290	6,200	5,678	7,908
Wheat, bu	88,080	21,510	15,028	4,272
Corn, bu	221,175	171,520	258,954	81,021
Oats, bu	100,490	102,480	147,363	141,201
Rye, bu	4,670	750	350	350
Barley, bu	750	2,250	1,200	1,200
Grass seed, lbs	11,680	27,340		
Flax seed, lbs	2,700	39,700		
Broom-corn, lbs	27,600	19,800	23,700	24,500
Cured meats, lbs	38,370	51,120	341,860	397,880
Beef, brls			60	50
Pork, brls		1	2,372	82
Lard, lbs	31,100	7,000	100,322	82,500
Tallow, lbs	10,674	53,300	94,755	1,000
Butter, lbs	70,642	88,140	20,670	147,067
Live hogs, No	11,819	9,332	9,467	10,389
Cattle, No	3,975	2,553	1,311	1,964
Sheep, No	1,347	1,107		
Hides, lbs	119,813	152,248	85,848	81,900
Highwines, brls	50	344	300	357
Wool, lbs	342,244	90,240	67,091	359,711
Potatoes, bu	3,503	1,340	606	860
Lumber, m feet	3,928	7,721	3,346	2,314
Shingles, m	2,760	2,880	1,179	3,323
Lath, m	163	690	429	122
Salt, brls	3,200		1,632	1,340

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,377 bu wheat; 8,005 bu corn; 2,462 bu oats; 1,060 bu rye; 469 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 221 cars wheat; 551 cars corn; 5,800 bu No. 2 do and 5,700 bu rejected do by canal; 68 cars oats; 9 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (850 cars), 350,000 bu.

It is stated that the pressure on some of our Western lines is so great, and expected to be so great, that orders have been issued to the effect that passenger trains must yield the right of way to freight trains. Receipts of grain will increase, from present appearances. The threshing-machine has taken a new lease of life in Minnesota, and wheat is being made ready for market in immense quantities. Corn, too, will come forward in large volume, if only that which has been sold to arrive.

A car-load of no grade corn was sold in this market yesterday for $68.75, the freight charges on which were $70.00, to say nothing of commissions. The shipper will lose $6.00 to $7.00, in addition to the first cost of the corn.

The corn question is really a serious one; 27c per bu, or a little less than ½c per lb here, for good corn, leaves but little to the country shipper, while on the lower grades it is even worse. And the whole thing, so disastrous to the entire Northwest, is altogether unnecessary. A drop of 11c per bu, or nearly 30 per cent, has ensued upon the cry of hot corn, which ought never to have been raised at all. We do not mean to say that there has been no hot corn in our elevators, but we do assert that it has no business there, unless in very exceptional seasons—much worse than the present one. A man, or set of men, have no right to receive grain for storage, charging a good round sum therefor, and throw that grain into big bins to sweat and rot, while they stand round and laugh, without attempting to avert the evil. They owe it to the community to take as good care of the grain committed to their keeping as they would if it were their own property.

They say they cannot prevent grain from heating. They certainly do not, nor do they try. We had one grain dryer in the city before the fire. We have none now, so far as known. But there ought to be a drying apparatus to every elevator; and the grain is not safe unless stored in a place which has some such apparatus at hand, any more than property would be safe in a city which had no water supply and no fire department. A little treatment with hot air is all that is necessary to put grain in good order and to keep it there. But inasmuch as that might carry off a few particles of dust, and would take away the superfluous moisture, and thus slightly decrease the weight, there is little hope that our warehousemen will do their duty, except upon compulsion.

The only way, then, to deal with the question is to make the warehouseman *responsible* for the condition of the grain committed to their keeping. If they were obliged to give out good grain on the presentation of receipts which were issued when good grain was placed in store, we should have no more cries of hot corn. The warehousemen would still laugh, but the laugh would not be at the expense of the victims of a misplaced confidence.

How much of reason there is in the above arguments let current facts decide. The holders of the grain declared out of condition in one elevator agreed to ship it out in concert, and it was transferred yesterday from the elevator to a vessel. What was the result? Of some 23,000 bu corn declared out of condition, not more than 1,500 bu was heated, and that not badly. The rest was as good as any No. 2 corn need be. And for this the commercial community has sustained a loss of 11c per bu on 4,000,000 bu of corn now in store, besides a corresponding loss on nearly another 1,000,000 received during the past week. Here is a practical wiping out of 1,500,000 bu of corn, which might have been averted by the prompt removal of not more than four carloads of corn from the building. If this is not pitiable, and disgraceful, we do not know the use of adjectives.

It may be that our present laws, constructed by men who know nothing of the business, after long consultation with men who know less, and a suspicious avoidance of men who do know anything about it; those laws may not furnish the means of bringing to terms the men who are responsible for this outrage. But the commercial community does owe it to itself to pass upon the matter, and ought not to rest silent. Our grain receivers ought to hold a meeting, and in behalf of their euchred constituents, as well as of themselves, should take decided action in the matter, and then act afterwards in a way that will show they intend never to forget it. At the same time, they should take the broad ground of asserting their right to do what they will with their own, in the face of either an arbitrary State inspection system or a scarcely less injurious warehouse monopoly. Surely they have suffered enough to be able to tell where the shoe pinches, and have moral courage enough to insist upon a change of pressure, when they have to pay the shoemaker.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were steadier to-day, except corn and pork, with only a moderate amount of trading. The receipts of grain were large, and will probably continue so for the next ten days, as country holders will try to rush in as much as possible before the change in the rates of transportation on Illinois roads. Shipments were only moderate.

There was little or no change in the situation of the dry goods market. The movement, while far from being active, was fully up to the average of former seasons at a like period, and at the relatively low prices now current the market exhibits a tolerably firm tone. Staple cottons of standard make are moving with fair liberality, and are stronger than a fortnight ago. In the market for staple and fancy groceries there were no important changes. Trade shows some improvement, especially in sugars, coffees, rice, and soaps, and the quoted prices were more generally adhered to than at the beginning of the week. Butter and cheese were again dull, and the latter declined a ½c, or to 12@13c for New York factory, and 11@12c for Western do. No new features were developed in the fish market. Stocks generally are light, while of mackerel there is a scarcity. The demand continues good. Dried fruits, both foreign and domestic, continue dull and easy, prunes being the only notable exception. Raisins were "off" 5c per box, while currants, blackberries, and cherries were ½@1c lower. The hay, hides, leather, and paper stock markets were quoted dull. Oils and paints were in fair request at substantially former rates, a decline of 1c in turpentine being the only quotable change.

At the lumber-yards a fair business was transacted at about the same range of prices. The movement is principally in common grades of lumber, and, as they are in liberal supply, prices are rather easy. Cargo lumber met with a moderate demand at about the same range of prices. The trade in metals, tinners' stock, and nails continues very fair for the season, the market ruling steady. Iron was unchanged. The wool market was without special change. New is coming in and selling to manufacturers at the quoted prices. Seeds remain quiet and nominal. Green fruits were active and lemons advanced, now quoted firm at $14.00@15.00 per box. Strawberries were also higher. Poultry was plentiful and dull. Eggs were also slow and easy. Potatoes were in good demand, and, owing to scarcity, advanced.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged at the recent decline, sales being reported of 150 brls at 89c per gallon. The market closed steady, though New York was reported easier.

Lake freights were moderately active, and during the greater part of the session were steady at yesterday's rates. Then a shipper bid up the market 1c on Buffalo rates, to 6½c on corn and 7c on wheat. Rates to lower lake ports were 11c on corn and 12c on wheat. Through freights to New York were quoted dull at 40c per 100 lbs by lake and rail. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 47,000 bu wheat and 370,000 bu corn.

Provisions were quiet and irregular. Mess pork was early excited by the report that three or four St. Louis firms had failed, and the market dropped fully $1.00 per barrel, with free sellers at the decline, and no buyers. When dispatches from other points came in it was found that while New York was weakened slightly, Cincinnati was not affected, and then a demand sprung up at the reduction which caused an advance of 40c from the lowest point, the market closing easier. The losses by the St. Louis failures were early reported at $950,000, but that amount was cut down to about $100,000 in the later advices received from operators in that city. Lard was dull, and fully 5c per 100 lbs lower. Meats were nominally a shade easier. The first thought of many operators seemed to be that all products would decline severely, this being only the beginning of a break; but nothing was offered at a decline except pork, and that soon strengthened when the facts in the case became known. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $14.90@15.00; do seller July, $15.00; do seller August, $15.15@15.20; do seller September, $16.00@16.25; do seller December, $13.75@14.00; lard, cash or seller June, $8.25@8.30; do seller July, $8.30@8.32½; do seller August, $8.55@8.60; summer do, $7.75. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅛@6¼c for shoulders; 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8½@8⅝c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9½c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,750 brls mess pork, seller July, at $15.15; 1,000 brls do at $15.00; 500 brls do at $14.75; 1,000 brls do, seller August, at $15.15; 200 tcs lard at $8.25; 750 tcs do, seller July, at $8.35 (last evening).

Flour was dull and probably easier. There was a better inquiry for shipment, but buyers generally insisted on a concession of 25c per brl. We cannot say if the sales affected were made on these terms, as nearly all were reported on p. t. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras at $7.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 100 brls do (low) at $4.95; 2,200 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 2,650 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $8.50 on track; 500 brls corn meal at $2.97½, and 200 brls do on private terms. The following was the range of asking prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.75
Low to medium	4.62½	@ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.75	@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.30
Bran	8.50	@ 9.00

Wheat was quiet and dull, sometimes stagnant, but steadier, and averaged ⅛@⅜c higher than during the regular session of yesterday, though receipts were heavy, and the prospect is that receipts will be still larger than now. The advices from Liverpool were conflicting, some quoting winter wheat higher, and private dispatches reporting spring wheat to be 1d per 100 lbs lower. Hence there was less disposition to trade in the early morning than usual, operators waiting for the New York dispatches to see which way they interpreted the Liverpool news. New York was quoted firmer, and our market strengthened, but closed lower, in sympathy with the later dispatches from the seaboard. The shipping demand was light, but about equal to the volume of offerings, as there is not much cash wheat on the market. That now here is generally held off either for shipment or in anticipation of a squeeze at the end of this month, which may not come after all, as most of the June deals seem to be settled up. Seller July was the principal deal. The option opened at $1.16¼, declined to $1.16, advanced to $1.17, and declined to $1.15⅝ at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.20@1.20⅜, and seller August at $1.13@1.14¼, both closing at the inside. Seller the year was lifeless. No. 2 spring closed at $1.20; No. 1 do dull at $1.24½@1.25; No. 3 do at $1.08, and rejected do at 92c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 22,000 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.22; 10,000 bu do at $1.21¼; 27,000 bu do at $1.21; 4,800 bu do at $1.20⅝; 3,600 bu do at $1.20½; 7,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08½; 800 bu do at $1.08¼; 1,600 bu do at $1.08; 6,800 bu rejected spring at 92c. Total 85,800 bu.

Corn was active, and lower, declining 3c on cash lots, and ½c on options for delivery after this month, under a rather heavy pressure to sell, with no encouragement to holders couched in the advices from other points. The receipts were again large, and expected to be so, at least for the remainder of this month, as country holders are anxious to avoid the higher tariff which will go into effect on the 1st prox. The great cause of weakness was, however, the fear that more corn would be posted within a few hours, and uncertainty as to where the bolt would strike, though some houses were looked upon with more favor than others. The market touched a lower point than at any previous time in twelve years, and yet holders wanted to sell, and buyers were difficult to find, through fear that all the corn will be hot, and have to be taken as regular, on receipts. Some of our shippers are making herculean efforts to get their corn out, and it is probable that there will be no serious damage, as regards condition, though the pecuniary damage already wrought can scarcely be estimated. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 29c, advanced to 29½c, and fell to 27c at the close. Seller July opened at about 32½c, advanced to 32⅝c, and sunk to 31⅛c at the close. Seller August sold at 36⅝@37½c, and seller September at 38c. Strictly fresh receipts closed nominal at 32½c, but that was when regular was weak at 29c; there were no fresh receipts sold during the subsequent drop of 2c in regular. Cash sales were reported of 28,600 bu No. 2 at 32⅝c; 8,000 bu do at 32½c; 16,800 bu do at 32¼c; 12,400 bu do at 32c; 3,400 bu do at 31⅞c; 4,600 bu do at 31½c; 800 bu do at 31c; 1,600 bu do at 30⅞c; 44,400 bu do at 30c; 15,000 bu do at 29⅞c; 15,000 bu do at 29½c; 5,000 bu do at 29¼c; 10,000 bu do at 29c; 5,000 bu do at 28⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 28½c; 5,000 bu do at 28¼c; 15,000 bu do at 28c; 15,000 bu do at 27c; 5,800 bu do at 34c afloat; 26,800 bu rejected at 27½c; 7,200 bu do at 27c; 5,600 bu do at 31c afloat; 800 bu no grade at 21c; 9,600 bu do do (part hot) at 20c. Total, 263,400 bu.

Oats were in good demand, and relatively steady at about the same average of prices of yesterday, the more deferred options being the strongest. Seller July opened at 26⅝c, advanced to 27c, and declined to 26½c at the close. Seller August sold at 26⅝@27c, closing firm. Seller the month sold at 25¾@26c, closing at the inside, and strictly fresh receipts closed at 26½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu at 26⅝c; 600 bu at 26⅝c; 12,000 bu at 26½c; 2,400 bu at 26¼c; 15,000 bu at 26c; 60,600 bu at 25¾c; 3,600 bu rejected at 23½c; 10,200 bu do at 23c; 2,400 bu do at 22⅝c. Total, 111,600 bu.

Rye quiet and a shade firmer, 60c being bid, and 60½c asked, all through the session. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 60½c; 3,200 bu do at 60c; 200 bu by sample at 62½c. Total, 4,600 bu.

Barley was dull and again quoted lower, there being such an utter absence of demand that holders seemed willing to accept a large reduction. We quote No. 2 at 50@53c, No. 3 at 35@40c, and rejected at 25@30c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside at the other houses. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 51c; 400 bu rejected at 25c; 800 bu by sample at 55c; 400 bu do at 48c. Total, 2,000 bu.

WHEAT IN BRITAIN.

The latest received number of the Liverpool *Daily Courier* contains the following:

There is a good deal about the present season which very disagreeably recalls the past one. The temperature has not been high, and it has further been subject to sharp variations from which vegetation more or less suffered. With henceforth a continuously fine summer there is probably nothing to prevent our reaping an average harvest on the breadth of wheat sown. But this breadth is generally estimated at about 10 per cent less than that of last year, and our domestic production of wheat must be estimated accordingly. It is not likely to exceed nine millions of quarters for consumptive purposes against possibly nine and a half in the past season, and this of necessity renders the question of foreign supplies a very interesting one.

At the moment the quantity of wheat on route to ports of call for orders 550,000 quarters, and direct 750,000 quarters; total, 1,300,000 quarters; and of this quantity it is possible some portion may not reach us before our harvest, whilst still more of it will probably be taken for Continental consumption. The latter item may be fairly put down as 100,000 quarters, and it is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that it is for places which have been most free in the unexpected but large and welcome export of potatoes to us that the demand for grain is now most active. As regards our home stocks, some little surprise has been occasioned by the late liberal deliveries of farmers, as tested by the *Gazette* returns. These returns have recently been of some magnitude, and if it could safely be inferred that farmers had been holding back their crops the circumstance would be important. But this conclusion cannot be safely drawn in the face of so much and such strong concurrent evidence as we have in contradiction of it. There is but one opinion, and that is that the stock remaining in stack or barn is really light. Perhaps the *Gazette* returns may have been swelled owing to the recent heavy purchases both for the Continent and Ireland of home-grown wheat somewhat out of condition, or of inferior quality, for which it was until lately difficult to find buyers. And it is further probable that the buyers alluded to may have been somewhat more careful in making the prescribed return than millers are supposed to be, who probably regard the matter as something akin to a mere form, to be attended to or not as it may happen. At any rate, farmers are not believed to hold larger reserves than usual at this time of the year, and millers, who, so far, have kept well in hand, have lately worked freely on their stocks. These stocks, however, are, no doubt, still respectable.

The foreign-grown grain and flour held in England on importers' account may be estimated at about 1,000,000 quarters, which is more likely to be over than under the mark. Add to this the 1,300 quarters which are advised as on the way, and, further, the stock held by farmers, millers, and bakers—the whole gives the extent of our visible supplies to meet the consumption of the three months between this and harvest. This consumption (making allowance for the reduction natural as fresh vegetables come into free use) may be estimated at about 5,000,000 quarters, and the large deficiency indicated can only be filled up by importations from the Atlantic States, with such assistance as Spain may be able to render. Lately there has been some activity in the export of wheat from New York, Montreal, and other ports, the shipments shaping for a few days towards 100,000 quarters a week, but no calculation can be fairly based on this exceptional activity. The conclusion is, that between this time and harvest it will tax pretty smartly the efforts of the trade to provide for the wants of the country, and those efforts will be pretty much in proportion to the prices ruling or anticipated. The present tendency of the different markets is decidedly upwards, holders being everywhere firm in their pretensions. It would appear that the production of wheat in this country is gradually diminishing; if so, there is nothing to regret in this. The industry of our agricultural population can be much better directed in other ways, and the same causes which render wheat an uncertain and unprofitable crop are highly favorable to vegetation in other forms; more particularly to that description of food on which the present margin of profit appears excessive, if a correct opinion may be deduced from the present price of meat.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and declined ⅜@½c. No. 2 spring sold at $1.19½@1.19¾ seller the month, closing at $1.19½, and $1.15@1.15½ seller July, closing at $1.15⅝. Corn was active and sold at 31½@32c seller July, closing firm at 31⅝c, and 36⅛@36⅝c seller August, the latter closing at the inside. In provisions sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.00 cash, and 500 brls do at $15.10 seller August. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. The excitement in corn was great, and several large lots changed hands. We note the failure of one firm, which has been in the business in this city for eighteen years past. There is now only about 7,000 bu of the (so far) posted corn now in the city.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 20.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $1.78@1.83.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet and unchanged. Choice hand-picked navies were very scarce and bring full prices. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.75; do mediums, $2.50@2.55; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in good demand and firm. The stocks, especially of good corn are being rapidly reduced: No. 1 hurl, 7@8½c; No. 1 stock brand, 5½@6½c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 3 do, 3½@4c; inside green, 6@6c; do red tip, 3½@4½c; do pale and red, 3½@3½c.

BUTTER—Business continues slack at about former quotations. Shippers as well as local buyers are steadily engaged, but their purchases during the past few days have been comparatively light, owing to the extreme hot weather. Stocks are slowly accumulating. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 18@20c; medium to good, 15@16c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

BAGGING—Continues very quiet, with little or no variation in prices. The few orders received are being filled at the annexed quotations: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 33c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32c; OtterCreek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.50; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $10.50, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.00, del; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@28.00, del; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $20.00@22.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 55@60 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x10 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 45@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@30.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do sawed, do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

CHEESE—The continued downward movement of prices at the East, together with the steadily increasing supply and the prevalence of hot weather, makes holders anxious to realize, and the quotations—which have been more or less freely shaded for several days past—were to-day lowered a ½c all around, or to 12@13c for New York factory, and to 11@12c for Western do. We now quote: New York factory, 12@13c; Elgin factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12c; Western factory, 11@12c.

COAL—Was in limited request and was unchanged in prices. Following are the quotations: Lehigh lump, $11.00; prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Kirkland grate, $8.50; Minonk, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were in large supply and moderate request on local account, quotable early at 12@12½c. Sales include 215 cases at 12½c; 1,275 cases at 12c.

FEATHERS—Continue scarce, and prime live geese bring full prices. Dealers report a moderate trade. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 75@78c; jobbing prices, 82½@87c; common to fair geese feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—There is an active demand for fish, and were the stocks in a little better shape the condition of the market would be eminently satisfactory. But, at the moment, most descriptions are in short supply, which occasions greater or less delays in the filling of orders. Mackerel are, at present, virtually out of the market, and quotations are purely nominal. Lake fish are steady: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $4.00@5.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Dullness still prevails in this department, and the easy feeling noticeable for some time past is still a feature of the market. The only exception is prunes, which are a shade higher, in sympathy with New York. Raisins, currants, blackberries, and cherries are quoted "off" a trifle. Tennessee peanuts are in light supply, and have advanced 1c. We revise our list: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@18c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 10½@11½c; raisins, $2.25@2.35; Zante currants, 8½@9c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 8@9½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@9c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@26c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@6½c.

GROCERIES—Prices were without quotable change. The general market rules steadier than for a number of days past. Trade showed further signs of returning activity, the improvement being more noticeable in sugars, rice, coffees, and soaps than in other articles in the list. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@29½c; Java, No. 2, 26@28½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22½@22½c; roasting do, 21½@21½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; powdered, 11½@12c; crushed and granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 9½@10c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 7½@7½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 26@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@18c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The only notable changes were in lemons and strawberries. Lemons are very firm at $13.00@15.00, the inside price being for sound lots of common fruit; it is probable they will bring $16.00 in a day or two, as they are constantly advancing in New York. The season for strawberries is drawing to a close, the receipts are falling off, and the plants in Michigan are suffering for want of rain, and some of the fruit now arriving is in poor condition. Choice berries bring 12½@15c. Cherries were scarce. We quote: Apples, fair to choice, $2.50@4.50 per brl. Lemons, $13.00@15.00. Oranges, $12.00 per case. Pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@8.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 10@12½c per quart. Strawberries, 10@15c. Cherries, 15@25c. Raspberries, black, 12@15c; red do, 30@35c. Currants, 10@12½c. Pears, $2.00@2.50. Peaches, $1.00@1.50.

HOPS—Were unchanged. We quote Western at 25@45c.

HAY—Was again quoted dull, but holders were somewhat firmer in their views, in consequence of the diminished receipts. Aside from supplying current local wants, there was only a limited inquiry. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; timothy, loose pressed, $13.50@14.50; prairie pressed, $10.00@12.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The following quotations are nominal at best, scarcely enough being done in the way of sales to establish prices: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Was in moderate demand at the annexed rates:

Iron	4 2-10	@ 4 4-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		22c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	44
Kip, ℔ lb	90@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	25@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00	
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00	
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report a fair business for this season of the year. Quotations were without variation as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 42c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAVAL STORES—Were active and firm as follows: Manilla rope, 3 lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, 3 lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

NAILS—The trade is good and rates steady as given below: 10@60d per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.50; 3d do, fine, $8.00; 2d do $8.50; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off to the trade.

OILS—A reduction of 1c in turpentine is noted, with which exception former quotations were generally sustained. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 18½@19c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 66c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 67c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@55c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business was reported fair, and the market ruled steady at unchanged prices:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vaille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG IRON—Prices were unchanged, ranging as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@65.00; Tuscarawas, $60.00; Massillon, $60.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@59.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—Good-sized spring chickens are salable to the local trade, but other lots and turkeys were dull. Small spring chickens are almost unsalable. Sales include 2 coops turkeys at 12½c; 1 coop do at 11c; 18 coops chickens at $4.00; 3 coops do at $3.75; 5 coops spring at $3.25@3.50; 6 coops at $3.00; 5 coops at $2.50; 3 coops small at $1.50.

POTATOES—There is a good demand for potatoes and the market is very lightly supplied. Choice peachblows in car lots would bring 68@70c, and 75c is asked. New potatoes are more plenty and sell at $6.00@6.50 per brl. Sales include 1 car choice peachblows at 68c on track.

SEEDS—Were in light request. We quote timothy at $3.00@4.00; clover, $4.50@5.00; Hungarian, $1.00@1.10; millet at 75@85c. Sales include 35 bags Hungarian at $1.10; 7 bags do at $1.00; 28 bags millet at 75c.

SALT—The demand is very active, and as the supply is light the market rules firm. The receipts by lake have been unusually light so far this season, on account of the scarcity of the article at the shipping points, and it is also said that few vessels can be had at present. Dealers look for liberal supplies in about three weeks, and then a reduction will probably take place. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—A liberal order business was doing in this article, and for fine goods the market exhibited a firm tone. Following are the quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady as previously quoted: FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c. SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 20@25c.

WOOD—The demand continues liberal, but stocks are pretty full and the market has a declining tendency. We quote: Beach, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in moderate demand at the following prices: Peas, $1.00@2.00 per bu; string beans, $1.75@2.25 per bu; cucumbers, 60@75c per doz; new onions, per brl, $4.50@5.00; Bermuda do, $2.00; radishes, 20@25c; squash, 3c per lb; asparagus, 75@90c; cabbage, 75c@$1.00 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, 30c per doz; carrots, 20@25c; tomatoes, $1.50@2.00 per box.

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Trade is rather quiet. There was no quotable change in prices: Two-hoop pails, $2.30 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.60; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $2.50 per doz; do iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do iron bound, $2.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.50; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothespins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.25@2.50 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $9.00@9.50 per nest; butter tubs, oak, 5 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75; No. 2 do, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

WOOL—New wool continues to arrive in moderate quantities. Trade is hardly under way, though considerable wool has been sold to Eastern manufacturers. Following are the prices current:

Tub, washed, extra medium	47@50c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@28c
Super, pulled	38@40c
Extra, pulled	38@44c
Burry wool 10@20c less	

The following sales were reported: 8,000 lbs fine unwashed at 25c; 2,000 lbs light medium unwashed at 28c; 2,000 lbs fleece washed at 37c; 1,000 lbs fleece washed at 38c; 8,000 lbs prime tub washed at 49c; 4,000 lbs do at 45c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 20.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,933	5,552	784
Tuesday	3,264	13,027	709
Wednesday	2,577	17,558	914
Thursday	3,975	11,819	1,347
Friday	2,572	5,785	1,121
Total	18,321	53,741	4,875

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,876	2,058	138
Tuesday	2,710	6,830	....
Wednesday	1,838	9,459	....
Thursday	1,311	9,467	....
Total	8,735	28,704	138

CATTLE—The cattle market was more active than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the increased activity did not result in any hardening of prices, all grades of stock remaining weak at former quotations. Notwithstanding the discouraging tenor of advices from New York, Albany, and Buffalo, and the by no means favorable telegrams from other points East, shippers bought liberally, some 2,000 head falling into their hands—chiefly at $4.75@5.75, though a few extra were taken at $5.90@6.12½. Butchers also operated with considerable freedom, at $3.50@4.75 for common to extra cows and poor to fairish steers. Stockers were but little inquired for, and prices are nominal, at $3.50@4.65. The market closed quiet and steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.35@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@5.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
61	choice steers	1,412	$5.65
17	fair steers	1,316	5.12½
18	fair steers	1,145	4.90
53	Cherokee stockers	836	3.25
17	cows	1,028	4.00
17	choice steers	1,360	5.70
117	good steers	1,193	5.37½
16	good steers	1,184	5.30
32	good steers	1,185	5.35
38	choice steers	1,376	5.65
20	stockers	1,017	4.65
18	stockers	970	4.40
25	cows	900	3.95
20	choice steers	1,331	5.70
15	cows	1,004	4.05
15	good steers	1,309	5.55
122	good steers	1,196	5.50
18	stockers	1,004	4.37½
18	stockers	912	4.00
112	feeders	1,261	4.80
19	cows	834	3.50
20	cows	985	3.87½
32	choice steers	1,352	5.65
18	good steers	1,150	5.40
47	good steers	1,238	5.40
16	oxen	1,770	5.70
15	choice steers	1,346	5.65
21	cows	943	3.80
17	good steers	1,178	5.25
32	choice steers	1,270	5.65
18	choice steers	1,386	5.75
12	Cherokee cows	740	3.65
26	cows	1,093	4.05
37	choice steers	1,361	5.62½
136	Texan steers	967	4.40
17	good steers	1,200	5.37½
12	stockers	978	4.50
32	fair steers	1,014	5.12½
16	choice steers	1,421	6.00
16	cows	946	3.75
12	choice steers	1,499	6.00
60	extra steers	1,604	6.35
17	stockers	906	4.42½
28	Texan steers	1,025	4.50
13	good steers	1,192	5.50
13	cows	962	3.75
19	choice steers	1,316	5.65
48	good steers	1,231	5.45
19	choice steers	1,282	5.40
16	good steers	1,187	5.40
21	extra steers	1,376	6.12½

HOGS—A falling off of about one-half in the receipts resulted in a sharp reaction in this market, prices taking an upward turn to the extent of fully 20c per 100 lbs. Trade opened a little slack, and early sales did not show any decided change from yesterday's rates, but it soon became known that the arrivals would not much exceed 5,000 head. A more confident feeling obtained, the bidding became active, and prices went to $4.20@4.30 for common; $4.35@4.45 for medium; and $4.50@4.65 for good to really choice. While the improved tone of the market was mainly due to the lighter supply, the cooler weather exerted a favorable influence. The market closed strong at the above quotations, with all sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
69	216	$4.55	53	232	$4.35	60	206	$4.40
51	233	4.50	63	230	4.35	58	192	4.35
52	193	4.50	61	254	4.35	109	191	4.35
30	264	4.40	30	263	4.12½	34	117	4.20
53	223	4.50	111	224	4.55	26	298	4.35
109	242	4.30	49	230	4.55	53	215	4.55
75	240	4.30	89	219	4.50	50	250	4.40
47	260	4.40	32	217	4.50	41	240	4.30
33	289	4.35	95	215	4.55	29	224	4.40
37	271	4.25	38	215	4.50	30	232	4.35
199	205	4.50	61	201	4.65	45	200	4.40
44	205	4.65	51	268	4.35	48	250	4.35
69	200	4.55	101	225	4.55	52	230	4.40
74	210	4.50	33	193	4.40	63	207	4.50
132	268	4.55	42	244	4.45	38	180	4.60
106	246	4.50	106	275	4.62½	58	205	4.65
59	187	4.55	59	198	4.65	105	200	4.60
108	189	4.60	57	188	4.65	60	213	4.60
129	180	4.65	99	266	4.45	48	200	4.65
97	198	4.50	61	205	4.50	58	223	4.40

SHEEP—No material change was noticeable in this market. The demand equaled the supply, and the prices current on the preceding days of the week were easily sustained. We quote poor to common at $3.00@3.75; medium at $4.00@4.25, and good to choice at $4.50@5.00.

LUMBER.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 20.

The receipts were liberal, and there was a good attendance of buyers, and the market was fairly active at about yesterday's range of prices. Select lumber, thick, sold at $30.00, and inch do at $20.00; joists and scantling at $9.00@9.50; fair to choice boards and strips at $12.00@15.50; coarse boards at $9.50; shingles, $3.00; lath, $2.00. In the afternoon trade was quiet, and several cargoes were left over.

Cargo schr Arendal, from Manistee, 40 m feet long joist at $12.00; 160 m feet joist and scantling at $9.50. Cargo schr Holmes, from Manistee, 140 m feet joist and scantling at $9.50. Cargo schr Alice M. Beers, from Manistee, 140 m feet strips and boards at $15.50. Cargo schr Sea Gem, from Neshoto, 100 m ft strips and boards, at $13.00; 40 m lath, at $2.00. Cargo schr Clipper City, from Manistee, 55 m ft common boards, at $10.00; 65 m ft joist and scantling, at $9.50. Cargo schr Howard, from Ludington, 100 m ft strips and boards at $16.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr North Star, from Pentwater, 80 m ft coarse boards at $9.50. Cargo schr Gertrude, from Goldin, 79 m ft piece stuff at $9.50. Cargo schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 100 m ft piece stuff, largely 16 ft, at $9.00. Sold by W. Magiade.

Cargo schr Menominee, from Manistee, 80 m ft long joists at $12.00; 148 ft mill-run joists and scantling at $9.50. Cargo schr Raleigh, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $9.50. Cargo schr B. F. Wade, from Ludington, 130 m ft joist and scantling at $9.50. Cargo schr Madison, from Ludington, 825 m shingles at $3.00. Cargo schr Z. G. Simmonds, from Manistee, 60 m ft selected lumber at $30.00 for clear; $20.00 for selects; and $9.50 for common; 80 m ft joist and scantling at $9.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Monsoon, from Muskegon, 130 m strips and boards at $10.50. Schr Gipsey, from Muskegon, 105 m strips and boards at $14.00; 37 m lath at $2.00. Schr Presto, from Ludington, 125 m joists and scantling at $9.25; 25 m selects at $20.00 for inch and $30.00 for thick. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Ludington, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Oconto, $3.25@3.50; Menominee, $2.50@2.75; Pentwater, $2.50; White Lake, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00@2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade continues fairly active, the demand being principally for joists, scantling, fencing, and common building lumber. There was no quotable change in prices; they are rather weak for the common green grades, owing to the large receipts. We quote:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00	@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $18.00@22.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... June 20.

Schr Clipper City, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Stmr Merchant, Erie, 136 brls sugar, and sundries.
Schr Pandora, Sarnia, 575 tons scrap iron.
Schr Alvin Bronson, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 140 m lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 636 tons iron ore.
Schr Nassau, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Wm. B. Phelps, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Schr Alice, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr John B. Wilber, Cleveland, 740 tons coal.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, 225 m lumber.
Prop Rawley, Erie, 1,091 tons coal.
Bark John P. March, Cleveland, 700 tons Briar Hill coal.
Schr Atlantic, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 280 m lumber, 50 m lath, 5 m pickets.
Schr Gipsey, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr Florence, Pentwater, 90 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 272 cases strawberries, 123 bdls hides, 38 pkgs fish.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 15 bxs fish, and sundries.
Schr Espindola, Manitowoc, 18 m staves.
Schr Annie Mulvey, Kingston, 300 tons pig iron.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Bark Unadilla, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Prop Cuyahoga, Marquette, 400 tons iron ore, 850 half brls fish.
Schr St. Peter, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.
Schr Fosteria, Manistee, 100 m lumber, 100 m shingles.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, Lincoln, 1,000 telegraph poles, 3,000 posts.
Scow Felicitous, Jacksonport, 10,000 posts.
Scow Forest, Foscoro, 500 telegraph poles, 3,000 posts.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Sea Gem, Two Rivers, 100 m lumber.
Schr Willie Loutit, White Lake, 100 m lumber, 55 m timber.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Schr Kate Winslow, Erie, 1,100 tons coal.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 400 m lath.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Henry Folger, Little Sodus, 530 tons coal.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, 1,100 tons coal.
Schr J. P. Norrd, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Bark Menominee, Manistee, 250 m lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 120 brls sugar, and sundries.
Schr Cleveland, Ogdensburgh, 25 bdls iron, and sundries.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Davis Pier, 1,500 railroad ties, 20 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Munsoon, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Stmr Oconto, Green Bay, 1,000 m shingles, 90 brls flour, 100 tons pig iron, 270 pkgs fish.
Barge Bronson, Menominee, 300 m lumber.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, 250 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 280 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Truman Moss, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr J. D. Sawyer, Erie, 1,220 tons coal.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Sturgeon Bay, 175 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

NIGHT ARRIVALS.

Schr C. North, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr G. L. Seaver, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 350 brls stucco and sundries.

CLEARED .... June 20.

Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr E. Jones, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 39 bdls sheep pelts.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 193 pkgs sundries.
Schr P. B. Locke, Buffalo, 21,95 bu corn.
Prop Europe, St. Catherines, 13,800 bu wheat.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 784 brls flour.
Prop Canada, Montreal, 7,400 bu corn, 160 brls flour, 102 bales broom corn.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat, 15,000 bu corn, 100 brls flour.
Schr Atlanta, Kingston, 22,077 bu corn.
Schr Algerine, Buffalo, 19,330 bu corn.
Schr Montauk, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 1,000 bu oats.
Schr Oconto, Green Bay, 352 pkgs sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 10 brls beef, 300 bags oats.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr Fitzhugh, Kingston, 19,350 bu corn.
Prop Cleveland, Ogdensburgh, 10,683 bu corn.
Prop India, Erie, 49,800 bu oats, 1,600 brls flour.
Schr Mont Blanc, Port Colborne, 21,828 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 25,390 bu wheat.
Stmr Cuyhoga, Duluth, sundries.

Lake Freights.

The market opened at 5½c for corn, 6c for wheat, and 4c for oats to Buffalo. After 1 o'clock the demand became urgent, and the rate for corn and wheat advanced 1c. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs Algerine, Dashing Wave, Mocking Bird, corn at 5½c; prop Cuba, corn at 6c; props W. T. Graves and G. D. Russell, corn at 6½c; bark Lafrinier, wheat at 6c; prop Blanchard, wheat at 1c. To Erie—Prop Japan, corn through. To Kingston—Schr Fitzhugh, corn at 11c. To Boston via Ogdensburgh—Prop City of Cleveland, corn at 23c. To Portland via Sarnia—Props Detroit, S. D. Caldwell, and barge Guiding Star, corn through. Total capacity equal to 47,000 bu wheat and 370,000 bu corn.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Freights quiet and unchanged. Charters: To Buffalo—Steamship Inter-Ocean, barge Argonaut; bark Tanner, and schr A. J. Morey, wheat at 6½c.

BUFFALO, June 18.—Schr E. M. Carrington, salt to Cleveland at 6c, free on board; schr Minnie Slawson, coal, Cleveland to Chicago; d t d, at $1.45 per ton, free; schr Anna Maria, coal, Cleveland to Chicago at $1.55 per ton, free, up town; schr Whittlesey, paving-stone to Detroit at $3.00 per cord, free.

OSWEGO, June 17. Schr Cossack, coal, Fair Haven to Chicago at $2.00, free in and out and towing; schr F. B. Williams, ore, Cape Vincent to Cleveland at $1.50, free on board.

Notice.

The Harbor-Master has received the following instructions from the proper authorities: "The Board direct that you allow no more than five vessels to lie abreast in the river opposite the lumber market, and a less number near the Wells and Lake street bridges."

Miscellaneous.

The tug Captains have been requested not to blow their tug whistles while near the bridges, as it frightens the horses passing. A tug blew her whistle at Rush street bridge yesterday morning, and frightened a horse attached to a carriage, and a lady in the carriage was badly hurt.

—A large raft of bridge timber is expected here soon from Ludington, Mich.

—The new prop De Pere, of the Goodrich line, will probably be ready to ply on the lake about the middle of July.

—A reception was given last evening by the officers of the Montreal line, on board the new Canadian prop Lake Erie. A large number of prominent vessel men were present, and the time was passed very pleasantly.

—The new stmr Scotia takes out of this port 1,701 tons of freight. This is the largest cargo that has ever left this or any other port on the great lakes. She draws 14½ feet aft and 13½ feet forward. The water in the river has been unusually low for a day or two past, and the Scotia met with considerable trouble in getting outside. She was on the bottom several times, but with the assistance of four powerful tugs she got into deep water, and then was able to take care of herself.

—The new four-masted schooner A. B. Moore, on her first voyage, Thursday, cleared from Milwaukee with a cargo of 57,225 bu of wheat, which makes her the champion carrier of the lakes. The schr Scotia took out 52,600 bu.

—The work of raising the schr E. Kanter, which stranded about one mile north of Leland, Mich., last fall, is progressing satisfactorily. Her cargo of railroad iron has been recovered and landed on the South Manitou Island, and pumps are already put in, so that it is expected the hulk will be raised within a few days.

—The prop Idaho, while landing at the Western Transportation dock at Detroit, last Wednesday, sagged against the harbor tug Bartlett and came near destroying her.

—The schr Emma Leighton, on her last trip to White Lake, was run into by the steam barge W. T. Graves and seriously damaged. Her bowsprit was lifted and the rail and quick work badly broken, besides having her jibboom, a timber-head, and stanchion broken.

—The Coast Wrecking Company, which for the past six weeks have been at work raising the bark Butcher Boy, sunk near Bar Point, succeeded in the undertaking on Tuesday. Wednesday she was towed to Detroit, by the tug J. H. Martin, and taken to the Detroit dry-dock. Being new at the time of her loss, she can be reconstructed without great expense. Her cargo consisted of coal, a good portion of which has been saved. Her spars and outfit were lost. The hulk is at present in the hands of the underwriters, and will probably be sold at auction.

—The new ore-dock at Escanaba is now in operation, which greatly facilitates the loading of vessels. Only a few vessels remain in port.

—A dispatch from the lock-tender, received at Detroit Wednesday, from Allansburg, on the Welland Canal, states that the prospect is favorable for having all the requisite repairs completed and in readiness for the passage of vessels by Saturday next or Monday of the ensuing week.

—The new propeller Arabia has arrived at Buffalo with 1,652 tons freight.

—The schr B. Parsons has been sold at Buffalo, for $12,000, to Mr. McGraw, of Sheboygan, Wis. She will be used hereafter in trade on the Upper Lakes.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally have yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the paralyzed, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Spring, reports from eminent Physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well-attested cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to

WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.,

Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, BUCK & RAYNER, and druggists generally.

REAL ESTATE.

YOUNG MEN!

Here is an opportunity for you to make some money, or secure a fine lot for a home. We have opened our Subdivision—3 blocks from the South Evanston depot. Sidewalks all laid, fine trees in front of each lot, and a street extending to the lake. We are offering lots at such a price as to make it the best investment, with a certain and handsome profit, you can find.

OSBORN & SKILLMAN,
128 South Clark-st.

FLAG POLES.

NOTICE.

FLAG POLES

Of all sizes, ready-made or made to order. White Ash Poles of all sizes always on hand. Orders left with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 206 South Water-st., will receive prompt attention. A good supply of well-borers' poles constantly on hand.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of Stephens & Healy, for the purpose of carrying on the Planing-Mill and Box-Manufacturing business in the city of Chicago, and have located at the corner of Quarry and Cologne-sts., having purchased Charnley, Bros. & Co.'s Planing Mill. HENRY STEPHENS, formerly of Stephens & Clark; JAMES T. HEALY. Chicago, June 17, 1873.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such services, it is of the utmost importance to consult only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest to say other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 454 State-st., Chicago.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and Special Diseases, of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. Female diseases treated with success. Circulars free.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago.

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Grange Demonstration at Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

At the recent gathering of "Patrons of Husbandry" at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., there were in procession seventy-five to eighty Grange organizations, numbering 6,000 or 7,000 persons. The following are some of the mottoes borne on the banners:

"Organized Labor. Capital and Labor Must Be Equalized."
"'Tis Justice We Want, and Men that Cannot Be Bought."
"Labor is Honorable."
"Opposition to Monopolies."
"Agriculture, Our Country's Wealth."
"No More $5,000 Grabs."
"The True Principles of Political Economy Forbid Monopoly."
"Farmers, Honor Your Vocation, Arise to the Nobility of Your Employment."
"High Salaries Tend to Corruption in Office."
"Honor the Farmer! May His Sphere Be Widened, and His Stature Be Exalted."
"Equal Rights to All, Special Privileges to None."
"Success to the Merry Old Farmer."
"Justice to the [illegible] that Holds the Bread."
"We Claim Our Rights."
"P. of H. Our Country's Hope."
"An Honest Man's the Noblest Work of God."
"Fair Pay for Fair Work."
"All We Ask Is an Equal Chance in the Race of Life."
"Farmers' Patent—Granted in Eden."
"Our Rights Must Be Respected and Protected."
"Our Watchword, Combination."
"Farmers' Rights."
"We Are United."
"Our Congress, that Voted Themselves Back Pay, Had Better Hunt Their Holes To-Day."

Polo, Ill.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Association of Polo, Ill., have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the law recently enacted, largely increasing the salaries of those officers of the General Government who enacted it, and known as the "Salary-Grab law," is a gross violation of the pledge made by them when soliciting our votes, and that we hold those members of Congress who accepted the increased pay equally guilty with those who advocated and voted for the measure.

Resolved, That we will support no candidate for office who has been, or is now, opposed to the laboring and producing classes; and, also, we will hold those to strict account whom we have advanced to positions of trust and power.

Fulton County, Ill.

The Fulton County (Ill.) Farmers' Association, at its last meeting, adopted resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That we the members of the Farmers' Association of Fulton County, are in favor of good farming, and improved stock, and the best farm buildings and farm implements.

Second—That we favor the encouragement of our manufacturers, and the advancement of our commercial interests, and increased and cheaper facilities for communication with the seaboard.

Third—That we favor good common roads and substantial bridges, good school-houses and teachers, and universal education.

Fourth—That we believe in the supremacy of the law, in the regulation by law of all transportation and express companies and other monopolies, and in meting out equal and exact justice to all classes of men.

Fifth—That we favor honesty and economy in all departments of the Government,—national, State, and county,—in the reduction of taxation to the lowest point consistent with our public necessities and integrity and ability, probity and efficiency in our public officials.

Sixth—In the present depressed state of our finances the recent increase of pay of Government officials by Congress was unjust and uncalled for, and, so far as it was retroactive, it was simply a steal—a theft of money from the public treasury.

Seventh—That the salary-theft, and the recent Congressional investigations, have exhibited such disreputable and dishonest practices in our public servants that the national safety demands a union of all honest men in order to elevate the standard of morality and purity in the public service.

CROPS.

In Iowa.

BLACK HAWK Co., June 18, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This county, considered one of the most prolific in the State, and well deserving so high an opinion, has, in common with the whole county, felt the effect of the severe winter.

Timothy and clover suffered some from being winter-killed; but the spring rains were of the greatest benefit, and the grass is far better than the average.

Barley is not as good as usual, the severe weather having frozen out the uncovered roots.

Cherries are nearly a failure, owing to the scarcity of timber to break the strong winter winds. A great many trees were killed outright, while others were frozen nearly to the roots.

Apples and pears, of the hardy varieties, will be a fair crop.

Grapes seem to have fared ill. Many of the hardiest kinds were frozen, even if covered; but this is owing to defective protection, and experience has taught growers that large yields are almost certain when the vines are well protected.

Plums promise a good crop.

Oats are looking unusually well, and the expectations of a large yield are well founded.

Spring wheat appears finely, and farmers congratulate themselves on a good crop.

Corn is doubtful, the most of it having been planted after June 1, and the greater part of that put in the ground before had to be replanted, in some cases two or three times. Owing to the great number of small swine, and the uncertain yield of corn, it is reasonably expected that the price of corn next spring will be 40 cents at least. It is now worth 25 cents.

The cattle are looking finely, and sheep seem to have stood the winter as well; while horses and colts have not recovered from the old disease. Many young colts have died with no symptoms of disease, except weakness and running at the nose. X.

Illinois.

Chester, Ill. (June 18), Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe.

Monday, at Kaskaskia, the first wheat crop of the season in this county was harvested on the farm of C. M. Wheeler, and in the Mississippi Bottom, opposite this city, yesterday, Capt. T. G. Chadwick started the reaper. The yield of wheat in Randolph County this year is almost a marvel—simply enormous. By a careful calculation it is estimated that this year's crop in this county takes in an area of 60,000 acres, and that the fair average yield will be eighteen bushels per acre, in the aggregate 1,080,000 bushels. In the Kaskaskia Bottom alone there are not less than 5,000 acres, which will turn out an average to the acre of twenty-five bushels—125,000 bushels of the finest quality of winter wheat ever produced anywhere in the West, for that matter equal, if not superior, to any class of wheat produced on the American continent.

It is now an admitted fact that Randolph County is the best producing area of wheat soil in the State of Illinois as to quantity and quality, and that the Counties of Monroe and St. Clair come next in the lead, and that the three together can challenge the world as wheat producers.

The corn and oat crop thus far is all that can be asked for, and the prospect is that the yield will be very great. Potatoes are also exceedingly fine, their rapid growth this season outwitting the work of the bugs. The new crop is beginning to come to market quite freely.

From the Streator (Ill.) Monitor, June 19.

The prospect for fruit is quite unfavorable in this section. The trees now show that the excessively cold weather of last winter was very injurious to them. Peach trees are generally killed. Cherry trees were injured so that they are making but little growth, and have cast most of their fruit. Some varieties of apples are producing abundantly, but the crop will be short. Small fruits, except strawberries, are as good as the average; but grapes, except the most hardy kinds, are very much injured. The late frost, the last of May, undoubtedly caused part of the injury; but the most serious consequences come from the severe winter.

A Very Curious Transaction.

New York Dispatch to the Boston Journal.

In the fall of 1864, the leasing of the pier and bulkhead at the foot of Watts street, North River, known as Pier No. 40, sold at public auction in the Governor's room, in the City Hall. The purchaser was Police Commissioner Henry Smith. The conditions of the sale gave to Smith a ten years' lease of the pier from the bulkhead line, and some portion of the main land, at a rental of $10,000 a year. Smith paid out $5,000 the first year, the next year he paid nothing, and the subsequent payments have been irregular, but never at the rate of more than $5,000 per annum. Ex-Corporation Counsel O'Gorman commenced suit against Smith for the unpaid rent, which the terms of his lease required him to pay; but for some unexplained reason the suit was not pressed. Since the organization of the Department of Docks in 1870, Smith it is alleged has not paid a cent for rent. The new corporation counsel, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, has consented to a settlement which not only absolves Commissioner Smith from the claim of the city for at least $90,000, but makes it a condition of the settlement that a man named by him shall have the [illegible]

—There is a project to extend the Wisconsin Lake Shore Railroad beyond Manitowoc and Two Rivers to Kewaunee and Sturgeon Bay.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 109 AND 110 Dearborn-st.:
DEARBORN-ST.—30x110 feet southwest corner Huron-st.
INDIANA-AV.—33½x180 feet between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., $325 per foot, all cash. This lot is surrounded by elegant residences, and is offered for cash at $25 per foot less than its value.
WABASH-AV.—Large house, with lease of lot, near Twelfth-st. Will exchange for good acre property in the suburbs on South Side.
WABASH-AV.—200x180 feet corner Fifty-seventh-st., for sale in 50-foot lots on five years' time; no payment down to parties who will build immediately.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE AND LOT ON North Side for $1,[..]; only $300 down; balance monthly, or discount for more cash; very cheap. W. M. WHITNEY & CO., 151 Madison-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT PRAIRIE-AV. $9,000; $1,000 down. House and lot Artesian-av., $2,500; $300 down. House and lot Michigan-av., $15,000; $1,000 down, long time. S. MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE-ST., NEAR Thirty-fifth. Lots on Wallace-st., near Fifty-fifth. 2 lots on Egandale-av., cheap. 2 lots in Hyde Park, cheap. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS BUILDING ON East Lake-st., 40x125 feet, 4 stories and basement, built in modern style in the most substantial manner; leased for 5 years, and paying a rental of about 11 per cent per annum over and above all taxes, expenses, etc. on price asked. Apply or address G G D, Nos. 126 and 128 East Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Kerr, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 113 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, NORTHWEST OF Humboldt Park, only $200 each; terms easy; title perfect. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE NEW SUBDIVISION, corner of Ashland-av. and Douglas-place, at $500 to $800 each, according to location; special terms to those who will improve at once; these are among the best investments, as cheap lots now offered in the market. MEAD & COE, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. LOTS, CHEAP—LOTS on Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., on terms, one-tenth cash, balance in nine equal annual payments at 8 per cent interest. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS residence lot on Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., or would exchange it for a cheap house and lot in good location, near Cottage Grove. Address J 17, Tribune office, immediately, as the owner is going East.

FOR SALE—50 FOOT LOT WITH FRAME DWELLing and barn, corner Lake and Wahpansah-avs. Inquire at 80 and 82 Lake-st. J. B. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE—NOS. 209 AND 211 TWENTY-SECOND-st., between Purple and Wentworth-avs., with one very large building and one cottage, with lots. This property can be bought under the market value by a cash customer. No trade. G. HOLZ, 105 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LA SALLE-st., 100 or 200 feet on Indiana-av., corner of Fiftieth-st., very cheap. 25x183 feet, Adams-st., east of Paulina.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NEAR CENTRAL Park and new car works of C. & N. W. R. R. Co., at low prices, and on easy terms; monthly payments, if desired. S. W. KROFF & CO., 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NEW COTTAGE with lot on Erie-st., between Robey and Heyne. Terms easy. S. M. MILLARD, 135 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. LOTS, CHEAP—Lots on Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., on terms of one-tenth cash, balance in nine equal annual payments, at 8 per cent interest. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,250 WILL BUY 1½ STORY HOUSE, lot 30x125 feet, west of Union Park, only $300 down, balance monthly. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 113 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON HARRISON, Flournoy, Lexington, and Polk-sts., west of Western-av., cheap and on easy terms. Apply to owner, B. M. DURHAM, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, MONTHLY PAYments, 2 new houses, 9 rooms each, on West Taylor-st., near Western-av. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—FINE 2-STORY DWELLING, 13 ROOMS, water, etc., on West Side, lot 25x125, east front; only $1,000 down, balance on easy terms. Apply to GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, OR rent, nice cottage, 6 rooms, on Portland-av., No. 205, by ELIJAH SMITH, Room 5, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF COST, BUILDING 20x70 FEET and 3½ years lease of ground, in best business point of Division-st. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ON THE GROUND, BOTH CORNERS of Lincoln and Hinman-sts., Monday, June 23, 1873, at 2 p. m., eight lots, 25x126, at public auction; two of these lots are corner lots; title perfect. E. LICKENS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT TO INVEST IN SOUTH Side property where it will pay? Call at 202 LaSalle-st. W. P. JONES.

FOR SALE—10, 20, OR 40 ACRES IN ¼ SECTION south Morgan Park on highest ridge in Washington Heights. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 3, No. 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH LAWN, FINE HIGH LOTS or acres 17 miles south of Madison on Halsted; commutation rates. Several hundred acres of trees already set. A few lots will still be given to parties who will build. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 3, No. 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 10, 38, R. 13; $600 per acre. 6 acres S. E. ¼ Sec. 22, 38, 14, $2,200 per acre. 40 acres N. W. ¼ Sec. 28, 40, 13; a grand bargain. 20 acres in Sec. 4, 39, 13, on long time. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE, from 5 to 10 acres inside city limits. Room 20, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., NO. 735, AND LOT 25x125. Will be sold at a bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW HOUSES, WITH LOTS 25x125 each, south front, near Central Park, on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. This is a splendid chance for a steady person to save his money. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty or merchandise—A luxurious country seat in Michigan, of 1,000 acres, with lake, residences, fountains, mills, etc., fitted up for a retired gentleman of fortune and leisure; or may be rented as six farms, with a farmer's residence on each. Value, $150,000.
A splendid first-class stock, dairy, and fruit farm of 1,100 acres, near the above; $65,000.
Valuable and cheap farm of 160 acres, in DeKalb County, half a mile from railroad, with orchard, maple grove, good water, well fenced; $8,000.
New brick residence, 16 rooms, at Highland Park; $14,000.
Marble-front residence, 15 rooms, on University-place; (worth $15,000); $13,000.
Stock and dairy farm of 240 acres, near Elgin, Ill.
Neat dwelling at Highland Park, very low; $4,000.
Call from 2 to 4 p. m., at Room 29 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$850 WILL BUY 6-ROOM HOUSE AND half-acre land; also $2,500 will buy 9-room house and 1 acre land, near depot in pleasant village, 60 minutes' ride from Chicago. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS OF 80 AND 319 ACRES; BEST of improvements; 25 miles from Chicago; at a decided bargain. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 680 ACRES, KENdall County, $37 per acre. Farm of 180 acres, near Dunton, Cook Co., $75 per acre. Lands in Iowa, improved and unimproved; $10 to $100 per acre. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—142 ACRES IN COOK COUNTY, ON Chicago & Pacific Railroad; new depot located on premises; will take part in Chicago property; a great bargain can be had in this if taken soon. Apply to GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 East Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE—A good business lot on North or South Clark-st.; also a good residence lot, corner preferred, not less than 50 feet front, south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.; for either of above will pay part cash and balance in rapidly improving outside property. Address L 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CHEAP HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH of Twenty-ninth and east of State-sts.; will pay $1,000 cash down. Inquire at 72 Madison-st.

WANTED—FIVE OR TEN ACRES OF GOOD land, improved or unimproved, near railroad, within 15 miles of Chicago. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 36 and 37.

WANTED—A GOOD COTTAGE AND LOT IN CITY or suburbs for unimproved lots. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 36 and 37.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOUTH SIDE RESIdence, worth $30,000, for which we will give one of the choicest corners in Kenwood. STORRS & WARE, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT ground, city or suburban; pay some cash, assume incumbrance, balance in property South Side. Address, with full description, Mr. KING, care Truesdell & Brown, 175 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—THREE ALMOST NEW SINGER SEWing machines, suitable for tailoring or manufacturing uses, also other sewing machines at very low prices. If not sold at private sale will be sold at auction Saturday, June 21, at our sales-rooms, 62 South Canal-st. HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark, corner Ohio, machines sold or rented on easy payments and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS, AT HALF price, warranted. Repairing done. PERCY & CO., 237 West Madison-st.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 264 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 288 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x125 feet on 66 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $300 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land, it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society—commend this property as the best at the price now in the market. Comparison challenged. The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investment. Call, for a printed statement and plats, upon ROBERT GREER, 94 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS 50 LOTS (within 3 blocks of the Evanston Depot and within 3 blocks of fine residences, and property worth $50 per foot) for $300 per lot, in 5 monthly payments, or will furnish lumber to those who wish to build. Graded streets, trees and sidewalk. This is a rare opportunity for men of small means to secure a home or buy for investment. Two carpenters wanted. Call at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at any hour at my office near the depot in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 65 South Clark-st., Room 15.
40 acres in Sec. [..]. 40 acres in Sec. [..].
[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—A LOT ON WABASH-av., south of city limits; will be sold for $30 per foot if taken this week. A. BARRETT, 123 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON LONG TIME, LOW price, and easy terms of payment, on Halsted, Murry, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts., just north of the Pavilion Parkway. Persons desiring lots for houses, and those wanting a fine investment, with sure prospects of increased value, are invited to examine these lots. Call on POTWIN & CORBY, Agents, 319 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for, a few left of our large lots only 1,000 feet from three depots at Washington Heights, high and dry, trees on every lot. Title perfect. Prices $200 to $300. Call and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling-house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 142x150, fenced, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 94 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS AND ACREage at Montrose at prices affording a margin; no property presents better prospects, or enjoys better facilities for cheap, quick, and cheap access. For particulars apply to REA & COATES, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS 4½ ACRES EACH, short distance west of Northwestern car-shops, convenient to depot. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 82 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. LOTS, BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and C. & N. W. car-shops, a non-resident owner will sell very cheap. Also, boulevard lots, and lots near boulevard. Free ride, pass or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SPLENDID SELECTION of houses and lots in Evanston and South Evanston on easy terms. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine. J. R. FOWLER, Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIVE ACRES northwest corner of Western-av. and Twelfth-st. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY—6 LOTS on Junction (Sixty-third-st.) and Englewood-avs., between Stewart-av. and Wallace-st. ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. Apply to owners, SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Room 4, No. 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS AND 5 acres good dry, improved land, one-half mile from Hobart depot on Fort Wayne Railroad, from Chicago 32 miles; price with crops $[..]; $[..] down, balance $10 per month; no agency business; office days Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. HARTE, owner, Room 1, 153 Monroe.

FOR SALE—SEVEN CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS at Irving Park, part on the Boulevard, at $8 per foot less than going prices. Here is a bargain for any one wanting fine residence property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, NEAR DEpot, $6,000; $200 cash, balance to suit. Fine large house near depot, lot 100x100, offered at a great sacrifice, east front. Also fine building site at Egandale. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE MAKING plans for more residences; parties desiring to do so can see plans and make required alterations at our office. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT LAKE Forest. Will accept good Chicago property in part payment. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NICE HOUSE AND large lot, $4,500, 10 miles from Court-House, very cheap; $500 down; balance very easy, or discount for more cash. W. M. WHITNEY & CO., 151 LaSalle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES in Evanston, South Evanston, and Rogers' Park; also building lots and acre property. ALFRED L. SEWELL, Real Estate Broker, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AN ELEGANT HOUSE and lot near the lake, well situated with large native trees; also a very desirable house of 10 rooms two blocks from station, excellent neighborhood; also houses and building lots (some very choice at lowest figures) north and west of railway. GREENLEAF & PAUL, 12 Central Union Block, and Evanston, office opposite depot.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Ellis-av., near Forty-first-st., convenient to railroad station and horse-cars, one block from Grand Boulevard. Furnace, conservatory, gas, and water, house elegantly furnished, good barn; lot 48x180 ft to alley. Will sell at a great bargain if taken at once—furnished or unfurnished. Possession immediately. Price $18,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL GROCERY ON THE West Side for sale; in good neighborhood, with a good paying trade which is constantly increasing; a man with common business tact and energy can clear at least $3,000 per year over all expenses; no fancy price asked for good will; capital required, about $6,000. Address L 58, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG OR INEXperienced man with money to obtain a good position with steady, reliable, and competent persons in a well established business. Address WHOLESALE GROCER, Tribune office.

A GOOD MILK BUSINESS FOR SALE. ADDRESS L 67, Tribune office.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY—THE ADVERTISER, who is well known throughout America in connection with certain successful enterprises, has just arrived at an opportunity to realize, within a year, $100,000. Can show the way to demonstrate it. Would like to meet a gentleman who can represent from $30,000 to $50,000 cash capital. Only $8,000 to $10,000 cash necessary. Address L 33, Tribune office.

A BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM, SOUTH Side, central, for sale; bargain to-day. Also grocery store, &c. Apply to J. H. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A HOTEL IN A BEAUTIFUL AND FASHIONable village on lake shore, 30 minute's ride from Chicago, for sale or lease; first-class patronage at good prices; more than can be accommodated. W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

A YOUNG GOOD BUSINESS MAN IS LOOKING for a chance to make a good living through the investment of $2,000 or $3,000 cash. Address, with full particulars, L 73, Tribune office.

A PROMINENT FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FAMILY grocery for sale, doing a large and profitable business, which can be greatly increased by a live, energetic, pushing man, who can give its entire attention to the business. The owners have other business to attend to, which is their reason for selling. Address BURTON, PIERCE & CO., wholesale grocers, 54 Michigan-av.

A $1,500 DINING-ROOM FOR SALE FOR $800; death the cause of the sale. One confectionery at appraisal. SUMMERVILLE & CO., 178 State-st., Room 12.

A BIG THING—FOR RENT OR SALE, A SALOON on the South Side, with lease and fixtures. Address Z Y, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED CASH BUSINESS FOR sale or exchange; paying from 50 to 100 per cent; located on Lake-st.; stock on hand and in manufacturing about $50,000 cash price. Address J R N, Box 62 Tribune office.

DRUG STOCK FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE BEST towns in the State of Illinois; store doing largest business in that line in the town. No dead stock or fixtures included. Owner is engaging in a larger and different line of business, which requires all his time and capital. Value, $7,000. Will inventory. Address "J," care E. BURNHAM & SON, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago.

GROCERY AND SAMPLE ROOM ATTACHED for sale, full stock of groceries and liquors. Apply to LYNCH BROS., 127 South Water-st.

I OFFER MY HOTEL, SITUATED ON THE C. B. & Q. R. R., 19 miles from Chicago, for sale. Building [..], three stories, has 21 rooms; billiard hall, [..], with bar room. Will take Chicago property for part payment. Cost $6,000. For particulars address A. D. SHEPOD, Leland, LaSalle Co., Ill. If not sold soon, will rent same partly furnished.

LAUNDRY AND FURNITURE OF DWELLING-room in same building for sale; cheap rent; old and well established business, in paying community. Trade, $400 per month and increasing. Price, $750, or one-half interest for $400. Apply at 58 South Desplaines-st.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway Hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, New York.

SAWMILL, &C., FOR SALE—A LANE & BODLEY sawmill and a Daniels' timber planer, respectively, with carriage and bed, capable of sawing and planing lengths to seventy feet, together with planer and matcher, surfacer and cutting-off saws; also a F. W. Gates' eighty-horse power engine, are offered for sale. All are in good working order, and can be examined at our works, east of Stock Yards. Apply to THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, 210 LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

SALOON FOR SALE, CHEAP; LOW RENT; three rooms attached; South Halsted-st. Apply at 182 Blue Island-av.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 7 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 6,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLINERY AND fancy goods business for sale in one of the finest cities in the West. A fine chance for gentleman or lady. Good reasons given for selling. Address F 1, Tribune office.

$2,000 CASH WILL BUY A GROCERY STORE in good running order, a 2-story house, a barn, and a large lot, in the flourishing village of Leland, on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, actually worth $3,500. Inquire of L. B. SCHANFER, with C. M. Henderson & Co., southeast corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE HOUSEKEEPING OUTfit; furniture almost entirely new, and situated in one of the most beautiful places on the West Side. Large lot and an abundance of shrubs and flowers. If desired the house can be rented, and a great sacrifice will be made. Address L 26, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS ARE SELLING AT COST at 71 and 73 North Wells-st. A large stock of furniture must be sold by July 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—BOOKS OPENED AND closed, complicated accounts adjusted; posting and general office work promptly attended to. Address L 55, Tribune office.

WOULD LIKE TO TRADE, OR WOULD PAY cash for a medium-sized second-hand safe. Address ROBERTS, 274 State-st., up-stairs.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY and basement, No. [..] North Wells-st., corner Whiting. Rent $[..] per month. H. BRAUCKMAN.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID HOUSE, [..] SOUTH DEARborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth, with barn, only $[..]. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, [..].

TO RENT—[..] INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-st., with or without furniture, for the season or one or two years; location very desirable; furniture new and handsome, billiards, barn, and modern conveniences; marble front, 13 rooms; possession immediate. Call between 8 and 10 a. m., and 2 and 5 p. m.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL NEW houses corner Indiana-av. and Twelfth-st.; lake view; all modern improvements. Call at house. S. WHITTIN.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE-HOUSE, STORY AND a half of 9 rooms, besides bath room, pantry, closets, etc., on Tyler-st., three doors west of Winchester-av., short block from Van Buren-st. cars. Apply to THOS. HOOD, 139 LaSalle-st., Oriental Building, Room 28.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front residence, 11 rooms, 1038 Wabash-av. Inquire of FERD. W. PECK, Room 5 Bryan's Building.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., CORNER TWENTY-ninth-st., beautifully finished 10-room house, only $50 per month. STORRS & WARE, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING, WITH BARN, corner Lake and Wahpansah-av. Inquire at 81 Ellis-av., [..] block.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1029 WABASH-AV.; $40 PER month. 122 Hubbard-st., 9 rooms, $30. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1st OF JULY, TWO-STORY and basement house 1070 Wabash-av. Inquire at corner Twenty-second and State-sts., over Broadway market.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, ADAMS and Aberdeen-sts. Owner and wife would like board with party renting. Address L 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHEAP, UNTIL MAY NEXT, A NEW two-story and basement marble-front house, fronting on Ellis Park. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 130 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 418 WEST TAYLOR-ST., 8 ROOMS, closets, &c.; location first-class. Rent $30. HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, 23 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 122 GURLEY-ST.—HOUSE OF 5 rooms. JOHN K. BOWLEY, Room 5, No. 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, ADAMS-st., near Aberdeen. Owner and wife would like board with party renting. Address L 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSE, ELEGANTLY furnished, valuable ground lease. Inquire on the premises, No. 61 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORY FRAME HOUSES NOS. 24, 26, and 28 Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av., 10 rooms, good repair; very reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 153 Dearborn-st., or 31 Vincennes-av., after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES AT HYDE PARK, NEAR depot; one to sell on payment of $40 annually. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, FURNISHED first-class throughout; all improvements. Will rent to a good party cheap. Apply at [..] Chicago-av., east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE CORNER OF INDIANA-AV. and Twenty-first-st., 16 to 18 rooms, with or without furniture; possession immediately. Also, a nice residence at Hyde Park, near station, corner of Fifty-seventh-st. and Madison-av. W. H. HOYT & SON, 85 Washington-st., Room 6.

Suburban.

TO RENT—LAKE FOREST—RESIDENCE PLEASantly located, convenient to depot, church, and school; grounds handsomely improved. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SUBURBAN 7-ROOM COTTAGE HOUSE, with large grounds and small barn, at Norwood Park, Block 22, convenient to depot. Rent only $12 per month. Address J. W. STEBBINGS, Irving Park.

TO RENT—I HAVE TWO NICE FARMS, WITH comfortable houses and large orchards, near the depot; would make good summer homes for city business men. O. J. STOUGH, 71 and 73 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS—AT NO. 96 SOUTH GREEN-st. Apply at No. 81 South Green-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN and wives (without children), handsomely furnished rooms, $16 to $40. 40 Clark-st., Room 20. References.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, bath, &c., at 1160 Indiana-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; bathroom, hot and cold water adjoining; private family. 946 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; LOCAtion first-class and central; house newly fitted up, and has all modern improvements. 45 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen at 43 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED, EITHER with or without board; private family. 273 South Park-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board; use of bath-room. 19 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THREE ROOMS, WITH closets, etc., $18. Also, two rooms, $7. All in good order. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, terms reasonable, at the St. Julies, 114 and 116 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, at the St. Elmo, by the day, week, or month, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE STORE, 98 EAST KINZIE-ST., corner of main entrance to Wells Street depot, occupied at present as a clothing store.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 66 LAKE-ST., corner State, 20x80, well lighted, easy access. Inquire first floor.

TO RENT—OFFICES, AND UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, in Pressing's Building on State-st., between Congress and Harrison. Inquire at the office of Pressing Vinegar Works, 241 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE, FURNISHED, NEW AND large stores, particularly adapted for dry goods, boots and shoes, or clothing business. Inquire at the stores, 573 and 573½ Milton-av., near the rolling mills, of D. G. PRESLER.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES AND TWO lofts, 25x115, on State-st., opposite Palmer Hotel, cheap. Inquire at Room 12, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH BRANCH near Twenty-second-st.; 100 feet on the river by 220 feet to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY F. ISHAM, Room 23 Portland Block.

TO RENT—THE 2D AND 3D FLOORS OF THE three-story brick building, No. 27 South Canal-st. THOS. LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BRICK STORE, 25x80, CORner Fiftieth and State-sts., well located for a dry goods or grocery store. Apply to WM. B. HOWARD, Central Union Block, east end Madison-st. bridge.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE 68 AND 69 STATE-ST., corner Randolph. Inquire of G. B. GRIFFIN, 152 East Madison-st., corner Clark, up-stairs.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 52 rooms, including bath-rooms, water-closets, laundry; hot and cold water. Apply to OWNER, 369 State-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD LAGER-BEER BASEMENT, with fixtures and liquors for sale; the best along the creek; it is 72x22. No. 27 East Erie-st., North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 20X36, NO. 215 EAST RANdolph-st., between Wells and Franklin. Apply to ROBINSON, 195 East Lake-st. Will rent cheap.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS FOR OFFICES. 446 State-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—NEAT CORNER STORE, WITH LIGHT basement and rooms above, 70 West Washington-st. Apply to ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., or to MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room 10 Otis Block, southwest corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH FRONT ROOM, furnished, with or without board, by a bachelor; West Side preferred; best of references given. Address X 360, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 521 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS offered to an active business man with $10,000 capital, $4,000 ready money only required,—to buy the interest of a retiring partner in a safe, legitimate business, thoroughly established. Apply to WM. C. GRANT, 29 Portland Block.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE AND genteel retail cash business; no credit; established and pays well; good chance for an honest and earnest man; particulars at interview; references exchanged. Address D, Carrier 30.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $20,000 TO $30,000, property and money, wishes to join another with as much or more money, to buy, sell, and improve real estate; some one in the business preferred, and principals only and those meaning business, invited to correspond. L 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IS LOOKing for a chance to get into business through the investment of over $1,200 cash. Address L [..], Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN AN ESTABLISHED cash business paying $[..] per month. None but parties who are ready for business and have good references need apply. 127 South Clark-st., Room 35.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO JOIN THE advertiser with same amount, to open a branch tea store, and take charge of the same. Address TEA, Carrier 11.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—47,000 PROBLEMS (MORE OR less) in interest, computed for four distinct business periods of time, in one minute, at any rate per cent. New arithmetical alphabet. The Laaser. Absolute right method of finding cube and square root; also, an unlimited number of ways; the most remarkable discoveries of the Nineteenth Century; book contains 108 pages. Price, $1. Address S. A. HENDERSON, A. M., Author, San Francisco, Cal., Box No. 85.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $15 a day with my needle-books, machine-needles, dress elevators, &c., &c. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—FIFTY AGENTS WANTED for city and country; business permanent, legitimate, and honorable. For particulars, call at 256 Michigan-av., corner Hubbard-court.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN city and country, for the fastest-selling goods on record. Those who can command a little ready cash can certainly make immense profits; $10 a day is only a fair average. It will cost nothing to investigate. No post to country applicants answered for less than 25c. MERRILL & CO., 26 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL SASH SUPPORT and clothes-line holder. Ready sale and good profit. Apply at 40 Fifth-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—"THE LARK SOARS UPWARD, proclaiming," &c. Write again. Particulars.

WANTED—IF MARY McINERNAY IS IN THE city will she please call at 1178 Wabash-av., at once?

WANTED—INFORMATION OF ARTHUR OR PETER McCONNELL, in this city. CHRISTY DAWLOR, West Side Briggs House, or Post Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, nicely furnished, with first-class board.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MARBLE FRONT, ELEgantly furnished; every summer comfort; handsome rooms; unexceptionable table; a few more rooms from $7 per week.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO VERY NICELY furnished rooms, with unexceptionable board, at quite reasonable terms.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

117 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—BOARD, WITH NICE furnished rooms, single or en suite, with use of piano; also, young lady wanted to room with young lady of the house.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—DElightful accommodations for two single young gentlemen, and one married couple. Rooms have fine view and air, and surroundings unusually inviting. Table superior; terms moderate. Only one block from Madison-st., near Union Park.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent by the day or week, with or without board; day board $4.50 per week.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR MORGAN—Large furnished room, adjoining bath-room, with board. Several table boarders can be accommodated.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; best of accommodations; references required.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen or two ladies; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner; private family. $5.50.

511 WEST MADISON-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, single and en suite, with board, at reasonable rates; house newly furnished, new proprietors, and the only first-class boarding hotel on West Side.

598 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms for gent and wife, and one single room; hot and cold water; nice neighborhood, near Union Park; good table; terms reasonable.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One elegantly furnished and one unfurnished room, with board. Location and accommodations best in the city. Choicers don't get off at our station.

628 MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—GOOD board and comfortable rooms at $5 per week; also, furnished rooms, with or without board, at very reasonable rates. Call and see.

A QUIET, PLEASANT HOME FOR TWO GENTLEmen or gentleman and wife, in private family, on Adams-st., near Aberdeen. Address L 74, Tribune office.

WITH BOARD—TO TWO GENTLEMEN, A suite of rooms fronting the lake, on Indiana-av., near Twelfth-st., in a first-class house; no other boarders. Address L 51, Tribune office.

South Side.

19 CONGRESS-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM to rent with board. Very pleasant location. One door from the Tremont House. Day board $5.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING house, first-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, nicely furnished rooms; also day boarders wanted.

384 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR families, or single gentlemen, wishing large pleasant rooms, with good board, can be accommodated.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, SUITable for gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, to rent, with board; also, single room. References required.

465 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, SINGLE or en suite; also a large front room, with alcove, with first-class board.

548 WABASH-AV.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO rent, with board. Reference required.

550 WABASH-AV—ROOMS WITH BOARD; DAY board. Barn to rent.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, for gentleman and wife; also nice large room for single gentlemen, with first-class table.

927 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE DESIRABLE furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with large closet attached; also, a large back room, unfurnished, with or without board.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH, South Side House—Hotel; excellent table and rooms at $5 per week; families at reduced rates.

GOOD ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR SINGLE gentlemen and ladies, or families, at Harrison Court, southeast corner Harrison and Halsted-sts.

MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN SIXTEENTH AND Twentieth-sts.—To rent, for three months, a large front room, furnished, with first-class board. For particulars, address L 22, Tribune office.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS AT THE Douglas House for gentleman and wife. Prices reasonable. Transient board, $2 per day.

ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR MAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, in fine mansion 1198 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

Country.

EXCELLENT BOARD FOR A MARRIED COUPLE, in a private family, one hour's ride from Chicago, on lake shore. Lawn, shady grounds, near depot, and well-furnished room, lighted with gas. Inquire at 177 Randolph-st., second floor.

DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT the beautiful suburban village of Winnetka, 16 miles from Chicago. Address DORMITORY, Winnetka, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEman and lady in a quiet place where there are no other boarders. Board for lady only. Address L 62, Tribune.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON HORSE CARS, BETWEEN Madison and Twenty-second-sts., corner of Wabash-av., an envelope and inclosed deed, abstract of title, and probate of Pierce Butler's will, and some accounts. The deed was from S. B. Strong to Hannah M. Butler and Margaret Sliney, recorded in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 28th May, A. D. 1873. If the finder will deliver the above documents to either of the above named ladies, at their residence, 1025 Wabash-av., or to their Attorneys, M. A. & R. H. BORDEN, Room 3 Central Union Block, east end Madison-st. bridge, he will receive the above reward.

TAKEN UP—A CREAM-COLORED MARE, WHITE mane and tail, about 14 hands high, 6 years old. Reward for return to THOMAS JIPSON, Lyons, Cook Co., Ill.

LOST—DARK BAY MARE, WITH LONG TAIL; walks stiff; had on a leather halter. Finder will be rewarded. Apply to JOHN ATKINSON, 1775 Halsted-st.

LOST—REWARD—IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO called during the night of Thursday, at 120 South Sangamon-st., will return the jewelry he accidentally carried off, he will be liberally rewarded without questioning. Address L 36, Tribune office.

LOST—TRUST DEED AND NOTE FOR THE SUM of $3,000, executed by Chas. M. Trail, and payable to the order of Nelson A. Sanborn, payment of which has been stopped. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the office of DAY & SANBORN, 138 and 140 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

LOST—$5 REWARD—BLACK AND TAN DOG. JOHN H. GILBERT, No. 48 South May-st.

LOST—ON WEST MADISON-ST. CARS, BETWEEN Western-av. and Union Park, or at the park, pair gold spectacles. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at 45 LaSalle-st., Room 3, or 472 Warren-av.

LOST—A CREAM-COLORED MARE, ABOUT 11 years old, without shoes; any person returning her to W. T. NELSON, corner Wood and Tyler-sts., carpenter shop, shall be rewarded.

LOST—IN A BUS ON MADISON-ST. YESTERDAY afternoon, a lady's pocket-book containing a sum of money, also a prescription and an order on Hamlin, Hale & Co. for goods. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving with W. H. BEAN, at Hamlin, Hale & Co.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH and Congress-sts., on Wabash-av., a silver patent lever watch. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 988 Prairie-av.

LOST—A SMALL BAY HORSE, BRANDED ON left shoulder. $10 reward for return to 353 South Canal-st.

LOST—ON MORNING OF 18TH, IN COTTAGE Grove cars, between city limits and Thirty-third-st., a gold locket with monogram on one side. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at 5 Groveland Park.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, MARKED HATTIE, June 22, 1871; lost between Field, Leiter & Co.'s store and Grand Pacific Hotel. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to T. B. GASKILL, Grand Pacific Hotel.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—SUNDAY EVENING, June 15, from 530 West Adams-st., a dark sorrel horse with star in forehead, and a little knee-sprung. A suitable reward will be paid for his return or any information that may lead to his recovery, which can be left at the above number or at the office of C. H. CASE, 150 East Washington-st.

TAKEN UP—AT MY PLACE ON ARCHER-AV., 1½ miles west of Brighton, one black cow, line back, under belly about 7 years old. One whitish speckled cow about 7 years old. M. J. TEARNEY.

TO EXCHANGE.

SPECULATORS HAVING FROM $15,000 TO $25,000 worth of Western farming lands can get a good trade by addressing X 99, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY AND SUBURBAN LOTS to exchange for furniture or a good double team and carriage, or jewelry; lots will be exchanged at their cash value. Address L 47, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEVEN PORTABLE GRISTmills, best manufactured, at a bargain, for Chicago property. EASTMAN, 3 Arcade-court.

TO EXCHANGE—$400 WORTH OF DRY-GOODS for a good family horse, harness, and phaeton; some cash would be paid if rig suits. 84 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO EXCHANGE—2 FINE RESIDENCE HOUSES, brown stone, in New York City, for Chicago property. Address Q 55, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSES, LOTS, FARMS, AND suburban property. Give us a call; we have bargains. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST Monroe-st., near Leavitt, for unincumbered lot worth $1,500 and difference in cash $1,500, and assume incumbrance. Also, 120 acres land in Wisconsin, near Prairie Du Chien, and some cash, for a house and lot. We want lots to exchange, houses and farms, with a little cash. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE PIECE OF UNINcumbered suburban property to exchange for good improved business property. Address L 60, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LUMBER IN YARD IN CHICAgo, for an improved stock farm. Address L 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES ILLINOIS LAND FOR city lots or acre property; will pay difference or assume incumbrance. Address L 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 OF GOOD MERchandise in exchange for first-class lands. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 36 and 37.

WANTED—BRICK IN EXCHANGE FOR 320 acres of choice selected Western land, entered by myself, or 50 town lots in the growing village of Galva, in Henry County. JOHN I. BENNETT, Room 15, No. 151 Monroe-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LUMBER AND TIMBER CHEAP AT SHEPARD'S Yard, North Pier, near Light-House, 100 to 15 long joist. Bills cut to order.

WANTED—ABOUT 300,000 BRICKS FOR BUILDing purposes for which cash will be paid. Inquire of J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NEW 15-HORSE POWER STATIONary engine; also a large 5-year-old horse, suitable for team or carriage. F. J. SEXTON, Builder, 49 and 50 Pacific-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN THE WESTERN States and Territories by a boot and shoe jobbing house; only those need apply who can influence a large trade and are thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address, with references, P. O. Box [..] New York.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Address in own handwriting, with references, L 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION CLERK WHO CAN speak English and German. Apply at 712 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—3 STREET SALESmen; none but experienced; salary good and steady work; also 3 canvassers. Apply from 8 to 10 this morning, at 83 South Water-st.

WANTED—A SMART MAN TO CLERK IN A grocery store. Inquire of N. C. JOHNSON, 303 West Indiana-st., from 6 to 8 a. m.; Norwegian preferred.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS JOURNEYMAN barbers; steady work; good pay. [..] West Madison-st.

WANTED—OIL FINISHER, ONE ACCUSTOMED to working on mouldings. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHER THAT UNDERstands all branches of the business. Address C B E, P. O. Box 183, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—4 OR 5 GOOD PRESS BRICK LAYERS, at $5 per day. Call on Maple-st., between State and Dearborn. W. A. CORDERMAN & CO.

WANTED—A JEWELER THAT CAN DO WATCHwork and engraving; steady work to a trusty young man; reference required from last employer. Address, for particulars, T. J. QUICK, Jeweler, Warsaw, Ind.

WANTED—HANDS TO WORK ON GALVANIZED iron. M. S. YOST & CO., South Bend, Ind. Come immediately.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WINDOW FRAME makers; none others need apply. 120 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPOSITORS. APPLY TO FOREMAN Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, corner Fifth-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR 40 MEN; NO outfit wanted; none but experienced men need apply to No. 1 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

WANTED—CARRIAGE WOOD-WORKER ON general repairing, at 233 State-st. Apply to B. F. TUCKER.

WANTED—A THOROUGH PRACTICAL GOLD and silver gilder; also a good preparer on oval frames; none but those fully qualified need apply. RICH & THOMPSON, 230 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO HOUSE PAINTERS AT 14 JOHNson-st. Come ready for work.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FINISHER ON CYLinder desks and fine office furniture, at B. T. HAMBROOKS' factory, corner of Sangamon and Pratt-sts., north of Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—10 GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS AND one first-class carriage trimmer, at southwest corner of Quincy and Franklin-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and drive wagon; none need apply unless they understand their business. J. B. SULLIVAN & BROS., 266 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO TO THE COUNtry for the next four months; he must understand the care of horses perfectly, and be a first-class driver, and sober; none need apply who cannot give the very best of city references. Can be seen from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., at 268 and 270 East Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1 SALESMAN IN GROCERY, 2 MEN for light work, 1 man for an office with $400. 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR CONSTRUCTION TRAIN in Michigan; free fare; also, 500 for Ohio and Indiana; one year's work; also, men for city work, sawmill hands, farm-hands, choppers, bark-peelers, and quarrymen. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—CANVASSERS THAT HANDLE OUR goods make from $25 to $50 per week. Goods sell on sight. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—20 GOOD LABORERS, ACCUSTOMED to using an ax, on Government pier at Michigan City. Wages $2 per day. Apply to E. C. BOYINGTON, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING canvasser for list of country newspapers. Apply to GEO. EARLIE, Franklin Company, 150 South Clark-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A RAPID WRITER, WHO WRITES A good hand, and at a moderate salary. Apply at basement No. 594 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED TEA CANvassers for the city; good inducements offered. Apply from 8 to 9 a. m., at 14 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A BOY IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE. FELLOWES & CO., 153 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OR BOY WHO UNDERstands the care of horses; prefer Scandinavian, who lives at home, in south part of city; good references from former employer required. SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 46 and 48 State-st.

WANTED—A BELL-BOY, WELL RECOMMENDED, at the Bigelow House, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—MEN OF ANY AGE, IN CITY AND country, to sell our non-explosive fire Kerosene oil. Costs 3 and 10 cents; sells for 25 and 50 cents; $5 to $15 a day. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK. IMMEDIately, at St. Charles Hotel, 43 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 526 WABASH-AV., for general housework; must understand her business.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family, and help take care of children. Call at 677 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Inquire at 369 Warren-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two persons. Apply at 547 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 188 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 351 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, AND ASSIST in kitchen work. Apply at 328 West Washington-st., corner of May.

WANTED—ONE GIRL, 14 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, on winding machine. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—A SCOTCH OR DANISH girl to take care of children; one who understands English and has had experience; references required. Call at 232 Ontario-st., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; to a suitable person, with good references, liberal wages will be paid at 1090 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family at Lake View. Apply to JOHN N. HILLS, Room 18 Nixon Building, 175 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A PRIvate boarding-house; must bring good references. Apply at Office 33 Otis Block (third floor), southwest corner Madison and LaSalle-sts., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 269 Warren-av. Good wages. References required. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR DINING-room work in a private boarding-house. Apply at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK, AT 155½ West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—DRESSMAKER FOR TWO OR THREE weeks. Send address, with references, or call at 35 Centre-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED MACHINE girls. 4 Market-st.

WANTED—10 GIRLS AS SEAMSTRESSES IN dress-making department. MANDEL BROS., State and Harrison-sts.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE—WILL MARY McDONALD please call at the bank. S.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITHOUT INCUMbrance, at No. 1260 Indiana-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—ONE LADIES' CLOTHES IRONER, one shirt ironer and polisher. Laundry, 488 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS VEST IRONER, one collar ironer, one ladies' clothes ironer, and two good shirt ironers, at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS for private families and hotels, at 80 Milwaukee-av. No fees.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED saleswoman for the dry goods at MERIGOLD & LLOYD'S, 326 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRY GIRL IN RESTaurant. 36 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHITE WOMan, at CLARKE'S European Hotel, corner LaSalle and South Water-st.

WANTED—LADIES ARE DOING A FINE business with my two elegant toilet articles and ladies' rubber goods. Sales rapid and profits large in city or country. Sample sent free to country. Mrs. PALMER, Room 5, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—10 DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT THE Christian Union New Holly Tree Dining-room, 1 3 Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Call to-day or to-morrow.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT COOK at 58 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK of Eastern baby carriages in the city at the Willow Ware Manufactory, No. [..] West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CANNONS, MOUNTED FIREARMS, ammunition, flags of all kinds, Chinese lanterns, red and blue lights for illuminating, tents, wagon-covers, military equipments at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TICKET FROM CHICAGO TO QUINcy. Will sell cheap. Address L 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DIEBOLD & KIENZLE double-door safe, cheap. 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF hardware, stoves, and tinware at 139 Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND JEWELER'S trunks. Apply at Orient Hotel, Room No. 3.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS private boarding-school on the Mississippi River, near Keokuk, if taken soon. Highest references. A rare bargain. Address Dr. J. M. ANDERSON, Montrose, Ia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER (35 years of age), who has had 13 years' experience in the retail general merchandise business, desires an indoor situation; wages not so much of an object as steady employment. Can adapt himself to any office work, and loan employers a few thousand dollars. Address E 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN DRUGGIST in some retail drug store; has had over 4 years' experience; best of references. Address L 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO can speak both German and English, either in a grocery or liquor store. Address L 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLLECTING, EITHER on salary or commission, by the subscriber, who has had 6 years' practice in the city, and has the highest references from merchants and others; security if required. A. WESTON, 1221 State-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER—HAVE had 20 years' experience; understand high and low pressure. Best of city references. Apply 663 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED house painter; has had some experience at sign-writing. Address D V H, 71 West VanBuren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRACtical tailor and cutter; had 8 years' experience in custom cutting; best of references given. Address H. NOBLE, Clinton, Rock County, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR MANager in the manufacture of furniture for banks, office, or stair work, by one who knows his business and is a good designer, and can apply machinery. Address FOREMAN, Tribune office, or 257 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 years of age, to learn the tinner's trade; best references can be given. Please call or address G. H. W., 234 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MALE head cook; hotel preferred; best references given from a first-class hotel. Address L 36, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAvian as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; willing to make himself useful round the house. Address L 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; understands his business. Address C A, 239 North Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, COLLECtor, timekeeper, or any other light business, by a thoroughly competent person; nine years' reference from last situation. A H B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A store or any other employment. Address T B W, 35 East Pearson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HOTEL KEEPERS—By a first-class dining-room steward or head waiter. The best of reference given as to ability. Address X 95, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or up-stairs work and sew, or take care of a child and sew. 38 Butterfield-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN as nurse for a lady traveling; best of references. Apply or address W. TERRELL, 165 Fourth-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY A well educated young lady, lately arrived from Germany. Address E L, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROCKAWAYS, cabriolets, phaetons, side seats, top and no top buggies, &c., at low prices. 227 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

A NICE LOT OF SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, bretts, top, and open buggies, light business wagons, for sale cheap. 325 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

BOARDING STABLES—I HAVE RECENTLY enlarged and refitted my stables; can accommodate a few more boarding-horses at reasonable rates. Horses kept on first and second floors. Call and examine same. BASSETT'S, 19 and 21 Harmon-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

BOARDING STABLE—BEST ACCOMMODATIONS, and moderate prices; no basement stalls. I. S. COOPER & CO., 427 Wabash-av. (rear), entrance from Hubbard and Peck-courts.

FOR SALE—LUMBER TEAM COMPLETE, CHEAP for cash. Inquire at 120 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE LUMBER WAGON, with box as good as new; cheap for cash. Call at 418 Third-av., near Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-SEATED PARK PHAETON, nearly new. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—1 BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, SOUND and kind, at ½ his actual value. SUMMERVILLE & CO., 178 State-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE, HAMBURG CURTAIN, rockaway, hung on combination C and elliptic springs, handsomely furnished, weight 525 lbs; has been run but a short time. Call at Barn, rear 973 Wabash-av., between 5 and 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE BROWN HORSE, valued at $150. As I have no use for him now, I will sell him for $70. Apply at 81 East Whiting-st., near Wells, north of Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF HEAVY HORSES, WAGon and harness. Also a team of fast mules; a new three-spring wagon and harness, under a chattel mortgage, private or at public sale Monday. BOILVIN & THOMAS, 48 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGIES and cheap horse, at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery Stable, 414, 416, and 418 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-second-st.—The lease and stock of a good paying livery stable, well established, upon liberal terms.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR A SPAN OF HORSes and wagon, Lot 30, Block 2, in Phare and Sackett's Subdivision, ne ¼ Sec. 1, T. 38, R. 13. Inquire of GERMAN FRENCH, 148 South Halsted-st.

GOOD PASTURAGE FOR HORSES; AT STONEY Island Farm, in Hyde Park; $1 per week. E. G. CLARK.

HAY BARN, PRESSES, AND GRASS LAND TO lease for 1 or 2 years. Good chance offered. J. W. STEWART, 302 West Indiana-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale or exchange a good stock of open and top buggies, phaetons, business and express wagons, rockaways, Concords, single and double harness, etc. Also a span of handsome black carriage horses. The above are well worthy the inspection of parties requiring a first-class turnout. Also, buggies and carriages of every description, with or without horses, by the day, week, month, or year.

SEPARATE OR TOGETHER—HORSE, WAGON, and harness for sale; complete rig for commission house or expressing. A bargain. 83 North Halsted-st.

TO MY OLD PATRONS—I WILL OPEN ON MONday, June 23, a livery and boarding stable on Sherman-st., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., where I will give my personal attention to all gentlemen's roadsters, and make it a specialty. My stable is well ventilated, and an abundance of carriage room. A. LINGLE.

TROTTING HORSES TUCKAHOE AND BLACK Diamond, thoroughbred horse Crighton by Glencoe, at stable on Sixty-third-st., first east of Cottage Grove-av. Call and see V. ROBORDS, Agent.

TEAMS WANTED—20 TEAMS, BOTH MEDIUM and heavy horses, immediately (no wagons required); good pay and constant work for the season. Apply to McWILLIAMS & CO., 159 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—SIX HEAVY, CHEAP team horses for slow work on ground roads. Will pay about $100 a piece; also some harness. Apply to M. WILLIAMS & CO., 159 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 CAVALRY HORSES. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—A WELL-BUILT, FINE-haired black horse, about 15½ hands high, to match a carriage horse. WARREN, KENNEY & CO., 195 Dearborn-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD, SOUND business horse, six years old and upwards, accustomed to city use. In answer to this give color, height, weight, age and price. Address S 41, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

I WILL PAY 9 AND 2 PER CENT COMMISSION for $125,000 for 5 years; secured by first-class inside real estate, worth twice the amount in cash. Principals that can furnish all or part of the above amount will please address U 98, Tribune office.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND unimproved city property. Loans perfected without delay. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $1,000 to $20,000; real estate paper wanted; loans on leaseholds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 12, 178 State-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAMES B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security in sums of $5,000 and upwards. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN AMOUNTS $1,000 OR MORE on city real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles. E. L. PEASE, Reaper Block. Good mortgages bought.

WANTED—$400 AGAINST THE BEST OF PERsonal property security and good interest, for 3 months. GEO. M. MILLER & CO., Law and Real Estate Office, 146 West Madison-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 OR $10,000, for five years, on first-class real estate security. Apply to R. H. FORRESTER, Attorney-at-Law, Metropolitan Block.

$20,000 WANTED FOR FIVE OR TEN years. Please state lowest rate of interest and commission. Security beyond question. Address DRY GOODS, 312 Cottage Grove-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE, 9 and 10 per cent. Can close without delay. J. H. KISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$1,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON A NO. 1 security. HAMILTON & BLOHM, 126 South Clark.

WANTED TO BORROW—$6,000 OR $7,000 FOR one year on inside property. Room 24, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR FIVE OR TEN YEARS at 9 per cent with commissions, or 10 per cent without. Good city real estate security. Address at once, or call upon, R, 78 State-st.

WANTED—$3,000 ON GOOD SECURITY, FOR from 3 to 5 years. L 28, Tribune office.

$1,000 $20,000, AND LARGER SUMS TO LOAN on city property. Secured notes bought. A. S. PALMER, Jr., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY security. F. R. SHANDREW, 85 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A STEINWAY PIANO, CARVED legs, in perfect order; cost $825; at a bargain. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand pianos and organs. Tuning and repairing promptly attended to. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

TO LEASE.

HOTEL FOR LEASE—THE FINEST BUILDING in Southern Illinois, just completed, and containing 100 rooms, will be leased on easy terms to good parties who will furnish it. Call on or address NORTH, CAMPBELL & CO., Carbondale, Ill.

FOREIGN.

Progress of the Great Eastern in Laying the New Cable.

Another Ministerial Crisis Threatened in Spain.

Brilliant Reception of the Persian Shah in London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 20.—A dispatch has been received from the steamer Great Eastern, dated at noon, Thursday, in latitude 53 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 24 degrees 44 minutes, which reports 604 miles of cable paid out.

The City of London gave a grand ball to-night at Guild Hall in honor of the Shah of Persia. The decorations were magnificent. Three thousand guests were present. Among the most distinguished were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarowitch and Princess Dagmaer, members of the Cabinet and the principal Ambassadores. The Shah on entering the hall was presented by the Lord Mayor with an address in a gold casket. The spectacle was one of extraordinary brilliancy.

SPAIN.

LONDON, June 20.—A Madrid dispatch says Lieut.-Gen. Socias has resigned, in consequence of the appointment of Senor Esteveses as Minister of War.

MADRID, June 20.—There are rumors of a disagreement in the Cabinet, which may lead to another Ministerial crisis.

The *Gaceta* announces that the united Carlist bands of Valles, Quico, Ventosa, and others, have been defeated by the national troops in the Province of Lerida. The insurgents lost 33 killed. The Chieftain, Quico, was wounded, and Ventosa taken prisoner.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., June 20.—The races closed here to-day, with interest unabated to the last. Everything was favorable except the heat and dust. A large assemblage was present, and all passed off harmoniously. The first race was for the double trotting teams of Randolph County, for a purse of $100.

SUMMARY.			
Union City Belle and Colonel Hoss	2	2	1
Sorrel Morgan and mate	1	ds.	

Time, 2:36.

The first money only was earned.

The next was a pacing race for horses that never beat three minutes, for a purse of $250.

SUMMARY.			
Tip Harrison	1	1	1
Bay Tom	2	2	2
Ball Conway	3	3	3
Nettie	5	4	4
Billy Collins	4	5	dr.
Gray Harry	6	6	dr.

Time, 2:40.

The trot free for all for $600 was not filled in time, hence it did not go off. The Trotting Association may be regarded hereafter as one of the fixed institutions of the day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., June 20.—The races to-day passed off with great success. The first race, a dash of two miles, free to all, for a purse of $175, was won by Reynolds' Nick Baker, by Zero, dam by Epsilon, beating McKinney's Roxey in 3:47.

The second race, mile and repeat, free to all, for a purse of $150, was won by Hunkidori, by Malcolm, dam by Imported Albion, beating Fannie B. and Lanigan in 1:49 and 1:49½.

DETROIT, June 20.—The fourth and last day of the Jackson races was a splendid one, the day being bright, and the air cool. The attendance was larger than on any of the previous days, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. There were sixteen entries in the 2:50 race, but a start was made by only nine horses, whose names appear in the summary. Henry Todd, named by G. J. Fuller, of Nashville, Tenn., won the race in three straight heats, and took the first money,—$600. Joe Udell trotted well, but could do no better than the second, holding that position in every heat, and winning $325. He was named by Ed. Brown, Baraboo, Wis. James R., named by D. S. Lovejoy, Chicago, took the third money, $150. Albert, named by F. F. Warmaker, took the fourth, $125.

SUMMARY.				
Henry Todd, br. g	1	1	1	
Joe Udell, b. g	2	2	2	
James H., c. h	3	3	5	
Albert, br. g	5	4	3	
Banker, b. s	6	5	4	
Ada F., ch. m	8	6	6	
Billy Lamberson, b. g	7	ds.		
Lady Ida, b. m	4	ds.		

Time: 2:33½; 2:32½; 2:32.

In the free for all, Pilot Temple, b. s., named by W. T. Dickson, St. Louis, and Byron, s. s., named by Alex Lewis, Chicago, started. The race was won by Temple in three straight heats; Byron broke badly and was evidently no match for his rival. Time, 2:29½; 2:31½; 2:31¾. These figures would have been lessened had Byron rendered it necessary. About $14,000 in pools were sold in these races. The odds being quite even on Todd and Udell, and 10 to 8 in favor of Pilot Temple. The fair has been a perfect success. No accidents have occurred and everything passed as anticipated. Financially, the meeting has been self-sustaining, the first in the State this season. To-morrow the field goes on a special to Saginaw, for the meeting next week.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 20.—This was the fourth and last day of the meeting, and the attendance was larger than on any previous day. The meeting has been a success to the management, and some fine trotting to-day gave general satisfaction to the spectators. There were two races, one for a purse of $1,250 for horses which had never beaten 2:50, and one for $1,500 for horses which had never beaten 2:32. The latter race was very exciting, splendidly run, and created intense enthusiasm. Below is an account of the respective heats for both races:

Purse of $1,250, 2:50 minute race. First heat—East End was the favorite in the pools, and Nettie the second choice. East End won the heat in 2:20. Second heat—East End led and broke badly on the first quarter, but recovered his lead and came in winning in 2:41¼, Nettie second. The third heat was very exciting; East End took the lead, but broke badly on the second quarter and on the home stretch. Belle Brashfield won the heat in 2:38¾. In the fourth heat Belle Brashfield took the lead and won the heat in 2:39¾. In the fifth heat, Nettie took the lead to the second quarter, when East End gained the front and kept it to the home-stretch, winning the heat and race in 2:43.

SUMMARY.					
Toledo Boy	2	4	3	6	4
Belle Brashfield	4	3	1	1	2
East End	1	1	2	3	1
Nettie	5	2	5	2	3
Berry	6	5	6	5	5
Addie	3	6	4	4	6

Time—2:43; 2:41¼; 2:38¾; 2:39¾; 2:43; 2:32.

Race for a purse of $1,500. First heat—Kate Campbell led, and won the heat in 2:32½. In the second heat, Slow-Go got the lead, and lost it at the second quarter, but recovered on the home-stretch, winning the heat in 2:34. In the third heat Slow-Go won. Time, 2:35¼. The fourth heat was the finest of the meeting, the three horses keeping well together to the home-stretch and on final half mile, passing the judges' stand neck and neck. On the fourth quarter Slow-Go, by a tremendous burst of speed, won the heat and race in 2:32¾.

SUMMARY.				
Kate Campbell	1	2	2	2
Dot	2	3	3	3
Slow-Go	3	1	1	1

Time—2:32½; 2:34; 2:35¼; 2:32¾.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The races at Fleetwood Park, to-day, were well attended. The first race, for a purse of $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:33, was won by Constance, Lady Banker second, Washburn Maid third. Time—2:37, 2:36¾, 2:30¼, 2:34¾. Lady Banker won the third heat.

The second race, for horses which had never beaten 2:29, was won by Young Bruno; George, second; Lady Rose, third. Time—2:29¾; 2:29¼; 2:31¾; 2:31¼. George won the third heat.

YACHTING.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Eight or ten of the largest schooners of the New York Yacht Club will meet down the bay next Saturday and have a scratch race. An exciting contest is expected.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Mutuals, 7; Athletics, 9.

Railroad Accidents.

LASALLE, Ill., June 20.—An extra freight train, No. 13, bound west, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, collided with the day express, bound east, at the station in this city, to-day, smashing the pilots of both engines, throwing some of the trucks off the track, and delaying both trains nearly an hour. No person was injured.

DUBUQUE, June 20.—George Howard, a laborer on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway, was run over by a construction train yesterday, 7 miles south of Independence, Iowa, and almost instantly killed. His body was horribly crushed and mutilated.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.—William Jolly, for some years in the employ of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad in this city, and latterly as engineer in a mill at Greencastle, was run over and fatally injured at the latter place this morning, being thrown upon the track while attempting to climb upon a moving freight train.

NEW YORK.

Keyseite Frauds—The Suits Against the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier—Lucen's Divorce—The East River Bridge—Miscellaneous News.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The *Tribune* gives the name of the importer who is charged with attempting to defraud the Government out of a large amount of duties on Mexican shawls as J. Walla.

Several cases of mixed goods and a quantity of black lace were taken in South street and elsewhere yesterday by the customs officers.

A heavy seizure was also made in Baltic street, Brooklyn.

Pending an appeal in the suit of James Reid & Co. to set aside the judgment for $7,500, the value of a cargo of whisky that was entered at the Custom-House by means of alleged fraudulent practices, reference was obtained by the Government to determine whether the whisky had been entered without an intentional fraud. At the resumption of the reference, yesterday, ex-Gauger John C. Strong testified that when he was in the Custom-House, Mr. Jayne threatened to lock him up in the Ludlow Street Jail if he refused to sign a certain paper, the contents of which were not known, and, to escape persecution, he did sign it; and that subsequently he was told by Jayne that he (witness) would lose his place if he did not remember that Reid & Co. had offered to bribe him to undergauge the whisky in question.

The United States Marshal's office completed the service of subpœnas yesterday in the equity suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier of America, and others. Some of the respondents are in Europe and were subpœnaed through their counsel. Horace F. Clark was of the number served.

Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, has granted an absolute divorce in the case of Paulina Lucen against her husband, Baron Von Rhaden, with leave to the former to marry again. The plaintiff was also awarded the custody of their child. No counsel appeared for the Baron. The plaintiff's complaint set forth that she was married in Berlin Nov. 25, 1865, and that her husband subsequently lived a profligate life, squandered her earnings, and associated improperly with women of Berlin.

Colored citizens of Brooklyn rejoiced last evening over the adoption of the Civil Rights bill by the late Legislature, and strongly denounced the exclusion of colored children from the public schools.

At the session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, this morning, the report of the committee on the proposed formation of a separate National Division for the British Provinces was adopted. It suggests that some plan be formed to prevent a separation of the United States and provincial divisions.

The front wall of the building on Broadway and Fifteenth street fell to the ground this morning. The accident was due to the weakness of the girders. No one was injured.

The Brooklyn papers publish the full list of the stockholders of the East River Bridge, from which it appears that 420 shares each were held by Richard B. Connolly, Peter B. Sweeny, Hugh Smith, and William M. Tweed, on which the payments had been only 40 per cent, while the other private stockholders, and the cities of New York and Brooklyn, have paid up 60 to 90 per cent.

UTAH.

Legal Matters—Judge McKean's Opinion of George C. Bates—Mining News.

SALT LAKE, June 20.—In the District Court, to-day, Chief Justice McKean held J. W. Haskins, of California, in $5,000 bail to appear before the next Grand Jury for perjury in protesting against the patent of the Hiawatha and Last Chance mines, in Cottonwood, belonging to the Winchester Mining Company. The evidence is very full and strong against him.

Judge McKean called attention to the action of George C. Bates, ex-United States Attorney, in circulating the gravest charges against the integrity of United States officials, by journals and telegraph, asserting that he could unfold a tale that would startle the world. In the witness stand, yesterday, he admitted he had no charges, and knew nothing affecting any official. Judge McKean characterized him a dishonor to the profession and unworthy of belief, unless corroborated under oath. The matter caused a sensation, and is generally approved.

The weather is intensely hot.

The Mormon Palestine pilgrims have returned.

New mines have been discovered on City Creek Canon, a few miles from the city.

Senator Sherman and the Salary-Grab.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 20.—The *Gazette* will publish to-morrow the following letter from Senator John Sherman:

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 19, 1873.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

I notice a telegram in yesterday's *Gazette* in which Gen. Boynton classifies me with the Senators who have not returned their back pay. This is literally true, for as I have not received it I have not returned it. Still the telegram conveys a false impression. The simple truth is, that within a few days after the passage of the Salary bill, after consulting with some of my colleagues, and in deference to the general sentiment of my constituents, I determined I would not receive the back pay, but would leave it where it now is, in the Treasury of the United States. I so notified the disbursing officer of the Senate, and when asked by any one about the matter, I have answered that I would not receive it. I did not and do not now deem it necessary for me to receive the money and then pay it back again. It was not my purpose to make any public statement of my action in this matter, and I do so now not from any desire to claim any merit for what I have done, nor even by implication to censure such of my associates who, though voting against the Salary bill, yet received the pay allowed by it, but simply to assure those who take an interest in the matter that I have not and will not receive any portion of the $4,536.40 allowed me by the Salary bill for back pay.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The following is the cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	19,826
Same week last year	8,830
Total receipts to date	2,462,813
Same date last year	2,580,464
Exports for the week	40,125
Same week last year	12,553
Total exports to date	2,425,140
Same date last year	1,897,337
Stock at all United States ports	222,823
Same time last year	151,646
Stock at all the interior towns	43,926
Same time last year	13,473
Stock at Liverpool	878,000
Same time last year	979,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	168,000
Same time last year	95,000

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—The steamships Ohio and Samana, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Arrived, the steamship Assyria, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20.—The steamship Scotia, from New York, has arrived; also, the New York, from Bremen.

The Iowa University.

IOWA CITY, June 20.—The University Commencement exercises open to-night with the annual reunion of the literary societies. The Regents have been in session since Wednesday, and find the institution flourishing. The hotels are crowded, and the town is full of Commencement visitors.

Not a "Fence."

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 20.—Tama County, by vote of her Supervisors, returns Congressman Walden's back pay.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Grasshoppers are doing considerable damage in several of the northwestern counties of Iowa.

Lizzie Muller was so badly burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in St. Louis, on Thursday night, that she died yesterday.

Andrew Lindner, a German shoemaker of Columbus, aged 50 years, died of apoplexy yesterday, while sitting on his bench at work.

A Cleveland telegram says that a young man named Orlando Harris, was drowned on Thursday evening, while endeavoring to save the life of a little boy who had fallen in the water.

On Thursday night a Norwegian named Johnson, while asleep on a barge at Lansing, Iowa, rolled off into the river and was drowned. The body has not been found.

The farmers in the vicinity of Madison, Wis., are troubled with apprehensions regarding the berry and grain crops, in consequence of the continued hot weather.

Mr. Delorme, of the firm of Delorme & Quentin, wholesale toy dealers, of Milwaukee, was accidentally killed at Schlistingerville, Wis., on Thursday, by the careless handling of a pistol in the hands of a farmer.

The Commissioners of the Missouri State Interest and Sinking Fund forwarded to New York yesterday $620,000 to meet the July interest on the State bonds, and $40,000 to take up maturing bonds.

Two women were arrested at Winterset, Iowa, on Thursday, on suspicion of being Benders. They escaped from the Sheriff of Clarke County a week ago. Photographs will be taken and sent to Fort Scott for identification.

A Detroit telegram says that Sheriff Culp was shot, on Main street yesterday, by a man giving the name of John Smith, whom the officer was arresting for wool stealing. The ball lodged in his breast, and has not been found. The wound is not regarded as necessarily fatal. The thief was lodged in jail.

Charles H. Peck, President of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, in a letter addressed to the Board of Directors of that company, offers to resign his position as President if the entire Board of Directors will do likewise. This action has been brought about by pending and serious charges which are now before the Court of irregularities and mismanagement of affairs of the Company by its officers and Directors.

SALOON-KEEPERS' UNION.

The Last Open Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon—Nothing of Importance Done.

The Freisinniger Buerger held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon in the hall No. 45 North Clark street, Peter Mueller in the chair. The attendance was not as large as on previous occasions. The presiding officer spoke a few cheering words, telling them that the times looked squally, and they had a hard fight before them. Still they were growing in numbers, and now had 350 members.

Several new members were elected, among them Mr. A. C. Hesing. The Judiciary Committee reported the result of the various suits brought against members of the Union for alleged violation of the Liquor law. The Committee on the Constitution was not ready, and will probably report next week.

Mr. Korn moved that after that day the meetings be private—at least that newspaper reporters be not admitted.

Mr. Wertheim was opposed to anything of the kind. Newspapers were necessary to them. They wanted their proceedings published. They meet to advocate free thought and help put down hypocrites, etc., and it was not consistent to sit with closed doors and give the impression that their proceedings were not fit for publication.

The offense said the Union had no direct political object. It sent its delegates to the Agitation Committee to talk politics there. Hence, there was no reason why this Union, like others, should not sit with closed doors. Their action would not influence the election.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Matthisen read the proceedings of the organization of sympathetic Americans in the Tenth Ward the other day, and was elected thereby, since it showed the cause was beginning to make progress among the Americans. Those pioneers must be specially encouraged. As for the temperance people, he wanted nothing to do with them. They would not buy 5 cents worth from him, and he would not from them. Then he offered some resolutions, to the effect that Mayor Medill had repeatedly declared that he had been induced to enforce the Sunday ordinance only by the pressure of "moral influences," and that, Judge Rogers' recent decision, it appeared that there was a religious party interfering with personal liberty, and that, therefore, the members of the Union held these Sunday hypocrites and water apostles responsible for the present disturbances, and would have no business relations with them, thereby teaching these people that liberal-minded citizens could take care of themselves. There were a hundred thousand Germans here, who did not intend to submit to all the ignominy and contumely heaped upon them. The Germans had fought for freedom, etc., and these water-apostles were not going to put them down.

Messrs. Schwuchow and Kern thought them unwise. The Central Union was about to submit a platform, and it was better to leave the whole matter in their hands, and not for the small Union to attempt to take so prominent a part.

The resolutions were rejected, and, after transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

A MIDNIGHT RUMPUS.

Quite a little commotion was created in the Orient House, situated on the corner of Van Buren and State streets, about 11:30 o'clock last evening, which for a time seriously disturbed the serenity of the boarders. The laundry girls, some eight in number, all sleep in the same chamber. One of their number, who gives the name of Kate Shay, a good-looking person of some 30 years of age, and whom the others have hitherto considered as being in a state of single-blessedness, had a male visitor last evening, and it appears both had imbibed of the ardent to such an extent as to make them extremely loving and confidential to each other. After the girls had retired to bed, Miss or Mrs. Shay, accompanied by her lover or husband (as she now claims), came into the room, and went to bed also. The girls, when they saw the gas put out, naturally became very indignant, and rang for assistance to put the intruder out. The clerk came up stairs and ordered the man out of the house, but he, encouraged by his alleged wife, stubbornly refused to leave, claiming that they had been married for the last fifteen years. On the clerk endeavoring to eject the man, who gave his name as Andrew J. Shay, the latter struck him, and the woman also assaulted him with a chair. By this time others had arrived on the scene, and the women set up such unearthly screams that the whole house was aroused. Mr. Grant, one of the proprietors, sent out for an officer who, on reaching the house, was discovered to be very much intoxicated, and mandlin tone he said he would straighten out matters, ordered everybody around, and, with majestic mien, all the boarders to bed. In despair Mr. Grant again appealed for police protection, which was given in the person of Police Sergeant Ebersold and two patrolmen, who took the man and woman in custody, and they were locked up in the Harrison Street Station. The Sergeant ordered the inebriated official to report himself at once at the Station-House, and it is probable that charges will be brought against him before the Board of Police Commissioners. The affair created quite a commotion in that vicinity for a while. Both the man and woman under arrest vehemently claim that they have been man and wife for the last fifteen years.

THE BUNKO MEN.

There seems to have been several rare importations of bunko stock to this city during the past week. Had they been herded and placed in a cage on some prominent street corner, doubtless they would have been visited by large crowds of victimized citizens. But they have been so securely hidden that the only man who has learned of their arrival is Sergt. Sam Ellis. As soon as he knew that these various importations were comfortably housed, he sent forth four of his men to secure them. Yesterday morning they were all brought to the Central Police Station. A searching examination was made of their persons, but nothing remarkable was developed concerning them. They seem to belong to the same species which has had many beautiful specimens in Chicago for some time. Their names are Charley Dubois, George Tawner, Dusky Dobis, Tom Daniels, and Limpy Dick. The County Jail was their abiding place last night. Mr. Silles is informed that the detectives are anxious that these fellows be prosecuted with his utmost energy, as they will create much trouble in Chicago if they are not imprisoned or sent away. It is probable their examination will come off to-morrow. The first information of their presence in this city was made by a man named Charles Cameron, a lawyer of Memphis, who reported at the Central Station that he had been beaten out of $125 through the medium of a game called "red and black," at No. 47 Clark street. The process by which this game is played makes it necessary for the man who is victimized to be made to believe (God) he is, in reality, playing a sharp game on somebody else; that somebody else gladly consents, because he knows well which end of the horn he will come out at when the game closes. The victim, therefore, feels too guilty to make a disclosure of his loss, and the villains go unpunished. Yesterday morning Harry Lawrence and M. N. Smith were brought before Justice Van't Wood on a charge of vagus from Scully. Lawrence was fined $100 and Smith $50. They immediately appealed the cases to the Criminal Court. The close intimacy which exists between these scoundrels and Mike McDonald is shown by the fact that the latter's name appears on their bail-bonds. In the time which will elapse before the cases come up, of course Mike will have put the complaining witness out of the way, and the cases will be dismissed.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Official Returns of the Vote for Circuit Judges.

The following are the official returns of the vote for Circuit Judges in the several circuits of the State at the election of the 2d inst., as reported to the office of the Secretary of State at Springfield, so far as the same have yet been published, and have met our eye. It would seem that the returns ought to have been complete long ago, but such is not the case.

First Circuit—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, and Winnebago Counties. We have seen no full returns, but Judge William Brown, of Winnebago County, had no opposition.

Second Circuit—Boone, DeKalb, McHenry, and Lake Counties. J. D. Murphy has 3,918 votes; Charles Kellum, 3,918. Murphy's majority, 794.

Third Circuit—Bureau, Lee, Ogle, and Whiteside Counties. William W. Heaton, of Lee County, 4,326; William Burgs, 3,140; Heaton's majority, 1,186.

Fourth Circuit—DuPage, Kane, and Kendall Counties. Silvanus Wilcox, 2,441; Charles Wheaton, 2,402; scattering, 2. Wilcox's majority, 1,441.

Fifth Circuit—Henry, Mercer, and Rock Island Counties, Judge G. W. Pleasants, of Rock Island, had no opposition. Vote not reported yet.

Sixth Circuit—Bureau and LaSalle Counties. Myra B. Leland, 4,455; T. Lyle Dickey, 2,877; scattering, 2. Leland's majority, 1,576.

Seventh Circuit—Will and Grundy Counties. Josiah McRoberts, 3,340; Sidney W. Harris, 2,190; scattering, 1. McRoberts' majority, 1,050.

Eighth Circuit—Knox, Henderson, and Warren Counties. Arthur A. Smith, 4,328; James H. Stewart, 3,395. Smith's majority 2,933.

Ninth Circuit—Peoria and Stark Counties. Henry H. Hopkins, 2,490; Joseph W. Cochrane, 4,378. Cochrane over Hopkins, 788.

Tenth Circuit—Adams and Hancock Counties. Joseph Sibley, 3,622; John H. Williams, 3,418. Sibley's majority, 204.

Eleventh Circuit—Brown, Fulton, McDonough, Pike, and Schuyler Counties. Chauncey L. Higbee, 3,043; scattering, 33. Higbee's majority over all, 1,918.

Twelfth Circuit—Marshall, Putnam, Stark, and Woodford Counties. John Burns, 3,017; Charles Turner, 1,793; Mark Bangs, 183; C. A. Roberts, 31; scattering, 4. Burns over Turner, 1,220.

Thirteenth Circuit—Iroquois, Livingston, and Livingston Counties. Nathaniel J. Pillsbury, 1,938; Charles R. Starr, 22; scattering, 38. Pillsbury's majority, 1,914.

Fourteenth Circuit—McLean and Ford Counties. Thomas F. Tipton, 2,975; James S. Ewing, 48; Tipton's majority, 2,927.

Fifteenth Circuit—Vermillion, Edgar, Clark, Coles, and Douglas Counties. Oliver L. Davis, 4,965; Jas. Steel, 3,500; John Pearson, 715. Davis over Steel, 1,465.

Sixteenth Circuit—Champaign, Macon, Moultrie, and Piatt Counties. C. B. Smith, of Champaign, 5,228; Author J. Gallagher, 3,483; scattering, 5. Smith over Gallagher, 1,726.

Seventeenth Circuit—DeWitt, Logan, Mason, and Menard Counties. Lyman Lacy, of Mason, 3,196; Hugh Gallagher, of ditto, 3,046; James Hoblitt, 14; scattering, 4. Lacy over Fullerton, 150.

Eighteenth Circuit—Morgan, Scott, Cass, Green, Jersey, and Calhoun Counties. Cyrus Epps, 3,156; Thomas C. Allen, 4,406; Hiram B. Decker, 3,714; scattering, 2. Allen's majority, 792.

Nineteenth Circuit—Sangamon and Macoupin Counties. Charles S. Zane, 4,626; John A. McClernand, 3,130. Zane's majority, 476.

Twentieth Circuit—Christian, Fayette, Montgomery, and Shelby. Horatio M. Vandeveer, 5,117; scattering, 13. Vandeveer over all, 4,103.

Twenty-first Circuit—Clay, Crawford, Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, Lawrence, and Richland Counties. James C. Allen, 4,606; Hiram B. Decker, 3,714; scattering, 2. Allen's majority, 792.

Twenty-second Circuit—Bond, Madison, and St. Clair Counties. William R. Snyder, 7,118; Joseph Gillespie, 2,703; Levi Davis, 237; scattering, 30. Snyder over Gillespie, 4,415.

Twenty-third Circuit—Clinton, Marion, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, and Washington Counties. Amos Kirby, 5,147; Michael Schaeffer, 3,178; J. Perry Johnson, 1,970; William Stocker, 748. Waste over Schaeffer, 2,969.

Twenty-fourth Circuit—Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Wabash, Wayne, and White Counties. Tazewell B. Tanner is elected, but we have not the official vote.

Twenty-fifth Circuit—Franklin, Jackson, Saline, Union, Williamson Counties. Monroe C. Crawford, of Union, 2,933; Andrew D. Duff, of Franklin, 2,431. Crawford's majority, 497.

Twenty-sixth Circuit—Alexander, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, and Pope Counties. Thomas J. Throgmorton, Baker, of Alexander, received 1,209 votes; J. G. A. Collins, 27; scattering, 6. Baker's majority over all, 1,179.

Proscription.

From the Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.

Cry Havoc! And let slip the Dogs of War.

Since the judicial election we hear a good deal of talk about proscription from the members of the farmers' organizations, against the supporters of Judge Lawrence. A late issue of the Geneseo *Republican* says a number of farmers have withdrawn their subscription to that paper because it supported the election of Judge Lawrence. The *Democratic Banner*, published at Aledo, Mercer County, tells of farmers visiting business houses and threatening the withdrawal of the farmers' patronage from them, if they did not support Craig. We have heard a report that the same thing was done in Galva, on the day of the election. Of the same tenor are remarks said to have been made against ourselves, because we could not see things just in the light some others saw them.

We have heard, and sometimes claimed, that this is a land of liberty,—where every man has the right to think, speak, and vote as his conscience dictated; that our Legislatures the purest laws to secure every man in the enjoyment of these rights and privileges, and providing severe penalties against any attempt to intimidate a voter or control his vote. It is possible that these laws, though good as against monopolists, would not touch the farmer. But then we understand the farmers are just now demanding "equal and exact justice to all men." How does their practice comport with their preaching?

But we are far from believing that one in a hundred of the farmers who have a sufficient amount of intelligence to have a just conception of the principles of our government, would for a moment tolerate such a despotic and suicidal policy. There are a few hot-headed fanatics in all communities and all parties, who do not stop to think of the consequences of the follies their ill-advised zeal hurries them into. We have no idea the farmers' organizations should be held responsible for the acts of these men. Some of the best men in the country are identified with the farmers' organizations,—men who would no sooner attempt to secure a man's vote by threats, than they would themselves submit to any attempt to be dictated to.

If the farmers assume to dictate to the rest of the community how they shall vote, under pain of a withdrawal of patronage, we should like to know where our freedom of conscience and free elections will be? Where the great reform? When such a state of things is brought about they will have crushed out all business men who have the independence to think and act in opposition to them—they will have destroyed competition in trade and established a *class* despotism, which, though a despotism of the majority, will be no less a despotism.

As regards ourselves, we have but to say the *Independent* was the first and for a long time the only paper in the county which took a bold stand in favor of the farmers' movement,—not from any selfish motive in the hope of personal gain, but because of the great moral principle involved. Because we are opposed to all monopolies, and every species of robbery of the people by class legislation and plundering rings. We have labored patiently, honestly, and earnestly, for what we conceived to be a great reform movement, and we expect, so long as we have control of a paper, to continue to advocate the principle of "equal and exact justice to all men." But notwithstanding our devotion to the farmers' cause, we have fallen under the ban of their proscription. We have committed the unpardonable sin of supporting Judge Lawrence instead of their candidate. "This is the head and front of our offending." Our action was based upon honest convictions—upon a belief that we were supporting the best man for all classes—and for which action we have no apologies to make.

Before taking a decided stand we thoroughly investigated Judge Lawrence's record, were satisfied that he possessed all the qualities required in a good Judge—and we gave him our hearty support. We did not wait till two weeks before the election to see which way the popular breeze would set, and trim our sails to catch it, as did a certain Democratic paper in the county. We did not study policy, as perhaps we might have done, had we been a tenant at will of the President of the County Farmers' Association. We have no fault to find with any man for voting as his judgment dictates—we claim the same privilege for ourselves. Those who would claim more or concede less, have but a poor idea of the principles of our Government.

Five Deaths Caused by a Sun Fish.

The sun fish is a large sea fish, yielding in the average about $100 worth of oil, and is so called from its habit of lying on the surface of the water and basking in the rays of the sun. It is sometimes caught with hook and bait, but is generally harpooned. A few weeks ago a hardy crew of fishermen from Shark Island, on the coast of Galway, Ireland, started in pursuit of one of these fish. They succeeded in spearing him, after which, for three or four hours, the fish kept carrying the boat away, until it had pulled it several miles. At length the crew brought him up, and were about to lash him to the gunwale of the boat. What then followed is best told by Mr. Brady, the Inspector of Irish Fisheries, in these words:

"The second harpoon is driven into him, so that he may be well secured fore and aft; the fish gets restless; the coil of the first harpoon snaps, the fish's head is free. Away he dashes, dragging out with him the coil of which a rule that is more than two inches into the gunwale of the boat; it catches in the legs of the man at the stern, who is paying out the coil; he is going overboard; his comrades try to save him; the boat gets a sudden keel over with the strain, and nine men are precipitated into the water, five of them never to rise again; four men are picked up nearly exhausted by the second boat, which was near at hand. They haul on the coil which went overboard with the poor man at the stern, and there he is found—dead, clinching the rope so tightly that it could not be removed till cut. The other four bodies have not yet been found."

AN EXCITING COMBAT.

How the Gory Veterans of West Point Slaughter Wooden Men.

Correspondence of the New York World.

To those who enjoy an exhibition of skill in the performance of something that is very hazardous, the drill in what is called the school of the trooper is an amusement of absorbing interest. We have just had one of these exhibitions at the Riding-Hall. That building is the largest in the United States devoted to equestrian purposes, being 219 feet long by 78 feet wide. The entire space inside is one arena, the only accommodation for spectators being two small galleries, one on each side, and elevated about fifteen feet above the ground. The building not being round, the area is made slightly oval in shape by means of piling up earth in each of the four corners. The ground is covered with tan-bark to a depth of three or four inches, and each time before an exercise takes place this is loosened up and made smooth and even by means of harrowing. For several minutes before the sport begins the two galleries are packed with spectators, who tremble as the twenty fiery chargers trot in from the side entrance, led by grooms.

One gallery contains the President of the United States, the General of the Armies, the official Board of Visitors, besides a considerable number of guests, chiefly old graduates of the Academy. Next to fees which are distinguished spectators are the occupants of the opposite gallery—many of them fair young ladies, whose good graces the youthful performers who persistently appear are anxious to win. Suddenly the wide door through which the horses have come swings open again, and in come the twenty troopers, their long sabres dangling at their sides. Each rider seizes his horse by the bridle rein, and the grooms retire. The Captain, mounted on a handsome bay, after all is ready, gives the command to mount, and in an instant every man is in the saddle. Other commands are then given, and the troops, after wheeling about, dividing into single files, etc., finally take up their stand, ten horses in one end of the hall and ten in the other, the companies standing face to face.

The attendants then bring in the paraphernalia. This consists of four posts provided with feet, and which stand on the level ground, one of which posts is set in each corner of the arena, and a leather ball, the size of a man's head, is placed on the top. On each side of the long hall a tall crane is erected, the arm extending over the track to be taken by the horses, and from this arm depends a ring six inches in diameter. Between the cranes and each corner post is a leather ball lying on the ground, facing them all. These are the imaginary foes of the mounted soldier. It will be seen that he has ten enemies to combat in going over this short distance. The Captain gives the word of command, and one man from each squad spurs his horse gently and rides out obliquely across the arena. Just before the two meet they draw their revolvers, and, holding them in an upright position, ride on to the end of the hall and there fall into the column. Each man then touches spurs to his horse and discharges his pistol at the head on the first post. He then quickly deposits that weapon in the pouch and snatches his sabre from the scabbard on the opposite side. As the pistol goes "bang" the horse springs into a breakneck gallop. The sabre goes "clang," and is no sooner out than it swoops down upon the head of the first prostrate man. Up it comes with the rapidity of light ning, and "ping" it goes through the ring depending from the crane overhead. Down it comes with a "thud," and another man's head is gone. Up it comes, the hilt even with the rider's hip, the point leveled forward, and in half of a second it darts out like the tongue of the cobra, and off goes the head of the man at the corner. At the next corner the sabre has been raised ready for a down-stroke, cutting off another head. It swings once and comes down to the ground, annihilating the third prostrate man, comes up like a flash and forces the other ring, goes down again with a sweep at another foe on the ground, and finishes by letting daylight into the cranium of the last standing on the corner. Ten attendants have to be present to replace the heads as fast as they are knocked off. While the horses are making the circuit they run with fearful velocity, and it is a wonder to many how they can retain their grip under such a speed, to say nothing of reaching down to the ground to cut off the heads. But while the rider is thus slashing with his sabre he must keep one eye ahead and hold his steed well in hand or he would soon be climbing the planks which slope down to the ground from which he would be the problem in an unpleasant way. Having made the circuit the two horsemen hold in their panting steeds and resume their places in line. The Captain then calls "next," and two more horses come prancing out, going through the same movement as the first, and so on until all have had their turn. Occasionally the rider, in thrusting at the head, aims too low, and hits the wooden post. Sometimes the post goes over and sometimes the sabre falls to the ground, leaving the post standing. It is a fearful test for the nerves. When the exercise is fully under way, the noise becomes so great as to be almost deafening. The whanging of the sabres as they hit up and down, right and left, the clanging of the long scabbards at the horses' sides, the discharge of the pistols, filling the place with smoke, the clatter of the horses' hoofs, the rattling of the earth they kick up and shoot far behind them—all this, mingled with the pounding of the horses' feet against the sloping planks whenever they deviate from the regular course of making the circuit high enough, and there would be no opportunity for the spectators to applaud, even if they were cool and collected enough to think of applauding, which is seldom the case.

Of this last exercise in the trooper's school it can hardly be said that the participants did as well as they ought to do. While they showed much skill as far as mere riding was concerned, —for they stuck like leeches to the rears backs of their horses, even when they balked at the most critical moment of leaping a hurdle,—many of them lost their sabres, and some even their pistols, their attendants recovering them and handing them up again. It would seem from such results that the present graduating class have been better taught how to get away from an enemy than to fight and conquer him. Certainly a cavalryman with his weapons lying on the ground is good for nothing but to retreat.

Horribly Mysterious Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Annie Reagan and Maggie Murray, aged 5 years each, who have been missing since Wednesday, were found this morning locked in a closet in an empty house in the Twenty-fifth Ward. One of the children was dead, but the other revived. The facts gathered give good grounds for the suspicion that the person of Annie Reagan, if not of both children, was outraged, and that they were the victims of a hellish design far surpassing that of the Harlan affair.